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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN

ESTABLISHED IN 1869.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING,

Office--North Carolinian Bld'g, Main St.

One door east of Albemarle House.

TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

If not paid in advance $2.00 will be charged

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square, one insertion, $1.00; two insertions, $1.50; one month, $2.00; three months $4.00; six months, $8.00; one year, $12.00.

For larger advertisements liberal contracts will be made.

Business Notices in local column, ten cents a line. Obituary Notices, five cents a line.

The North Carolinian.

PALEMON JOHN, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the City, the County and the District. TERMS---$1.50 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XIX. ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1888. NUMBER 50.

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

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In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

The annual loss caused by insects in the United States is estimated at about $150,000,000.

The proposal that Texas shall use half her ten million surplus to build and endow a Sam Houston college, is favorably received by many of the leading citizens of that state.

In the past fifty-four years Great Britain has tripled her wealth, France has nearly quadrupled hers, while the United States, since 1850, has multiplied in riches sixfold.

An Orlando (Fla.) wagonmaker has constructed a boat-wagon that will go equally well on land or water, and is voted just the thing for sportsmen in wild and watery regions.

In the last five years $60,000,000 worth of diamonds have been taken to England from African diamond fields. Since 1871 $100,000,000 worth, or three and a half tons, have been taken from the Kimberley mine.

The articles published in this country on Russia, declares the Detroit Free Press, are making it uncomfortable for Americans traveling in that country. They are being dogged by spies wherever they go, and permission to go through prisons or churches is promptly denied.

Probably the eldest employe of the government in term of service is Lindsey Muse, an ancient colored man, who has stood guard at the door of the Secretaries of the Navy since 1828. He is eighty years old, and growing so feeble that he will probably be forced to relinquish his post.

A celebrated Paris scientist, Dr. Delauney, has made the remarkable discovery that centrifugal movements are characteristic of intelligence and higher development, while centripetal are a mark of incomplete evolution. In other words, the person who naturally draws a circle, for example, from left to right possesses a higher grade of intelligence than one who draws from right to left.

Of 600 tornadoes of which record has been made in the United States, not more than 75 were east of the Allegheny mountains. The warm air tempestuously driven from the Gulf of Mexico up the Mississippi Valley is caught by the polar wind and driven in gyratory tornadoes across the prairies. The Appalachian range serves on the Atlantic slope as a barrier against storms of that sort.

Owing to the stringent law against selling antiques in Greece many objects are broken when found by peasants or thrown into the sea. A similar move in Egypt under Said Pasha produced similar results. A new decree makes it unlawful to deal in antiquities, and will make the Arabs who find tombs and scattered antiques yet more secretive and lead them to destroy objects rather than allow their existence to be known.

An important bill concerning the education of Indian children, remarks the Independent, is now in the house of representatives at Washington, having passed the senate. It provides for the establishment of an industrial boarding school on every reservation containing not less than five hundred Indians. This is the continuation and development of much that has already been accomplished. There is also a bill for the appointment of a superintendent of Indian schools.

It is interesting to learn that Mrs. Cleveland always calls her husband "Mr. President." Mr. Cleveland addresses his wife as "Frank." Martha Washington in her younger days called her husband "George," but in the last twenty-five years of her life she always addressed him as "General." While in the White House Mrs. Hayes called her husband "Mr. Hayes." Mrs. Lincoln and Mrs. Garfield always addressed their husbands respectively as "Abram" and "Jim." Now the question is: What should a president's wife, according to etiquette, call her husband? Precedent seems to give no answer.

In the United States senate a system of electric bells is used to announce roll calls, executive sessions, etc. Every room in the senate wing has one of these bells, and the buttons by which they are rung are at the left of President Ingall's chair, in the corner where Captain Bassett, the assistant sergeant-at-arms, sits, and he is the only person intrusted with the responsibility of touching the signal buttons. The schedule is as follows: One ring, yeas and nays; two, call of the senate; three, executive session, and four, adjournment. In the corridors on the gallery floor there are bells at each door which are used to announce the adjournment of an executive session. One ring means that the doors must be opened, and the moment the doorkeepers hear it they fly to their posts. Up to within a few years ago hand clapping was resorted to in making the announcement that the executive session had adjourned. The New York Sun relates how a few days ago, when Captain Bassett intended to give the signal that the doors were to be opened, all the bells except the one in the press gallery failed to ring, and for several moments the senators transacted business with no spectators except the correspondents. The mistake was soon discovered, and messengers were sent to order the doors to be opened.

All's at an End.

The breach is made—false friend, adieu;
All's at an end between us two.
Let others come, with power and praise,
To blot your image from my days;
That shining past, its colors fade—
I'll have no more—the breach is made.

All's at an end? Proud instinct lies!
There is no end to human ties;
My voice has learned an alien tone;
My very look repeats your own;
Our natures act in foe and friend—
In vain we cry, All's at an end.

—[Dora Reed Goodale, in Harpers'

LUCY'S BURGLAR.

BY HELEN FORREST GRAVES.

It was very lonesome at Aunt Jocasta's—lonesome, even though I had just come from the wilderneses of a New Hampshire mountain home into the crowded streets of New York.

I had had my dreams of a career. I had fancied that this city expedition of mine was a sort of mission to Aunt Jocasta, whom I had pictured to myself a pallid, delicate woman, much needing an active, sympathetic young niece like myself.

But the first sight of Aunt Jocasta, standing with her arms akimbo under the fluttering shadow of a whole grove of second-hand gowns and polonaises—in which useful articles she dealt—dispelled these visionary ideas to the four winds of heaven.

She was simply a fat, vulgar old woman—neither more nor less.

"Oh, it's you, is it?" said Aunt Jocasta, as I alighted from the cab in the sultry dimness of the August twilight. "You'd ought to hev come in the horse-cars. 'Twouldn't hev cost near so much. Or I'd hev met you if you'd let me know, and we could hev come down in the elevated. So you're Maria's darter, be you? Don't favor her much, I calculate. No,. cabby; don't you be tryin' to come no such games one me! Seventy-five cents is your fare, and you'll not get a cent more" (snatching from my hand the silver dollar which, in obedience to the demand of my Jehu, I was timidly proffering him.)

The cabman muttered some very uncomplimentary remarks, but jumped on his box and drove away, while Aunt Jocasta led me through a stuffy little store, filled with different varieties of second-hand articles, from a sofa pillow to a pair of brass fire-dogs, into a dingy back parlor smelling strongly of blue-mold and yesterday's griddle-cakes, and beckoned me to take a slippery, horse-hair-covered chair in the corner.

"So you've come to stay, hev you?" said she.

"If—if I can be of any comfort to you," said I, feeling ready to burst into tears.

"Oh, 'taint that," said the old lady, lifting the lid of a fat, black tea-kettle, which was singing on the stove, and peering curiously into its depths. "I don't need no comfortin'. I s'pose, though, there was lots o' gals to home, and your ma was glad to get one of 'em off'n her hands."

"I assure you that was not the reason," I burst out. "I came—I came---"

"Well, it don't matter what you came for!" said Aunt Jocasta. "You're here, and there's an end of the matter!"

She regaled me on boiled lobster and lettuce for supper, during which meal she was frequently summoned to the shop by sharp, peremptory rings of the little bell on the door, and I was rendered extremely nervous by hearing the details of one or two of the sharp bargains which she drove across the counter.

"I do hope, if you're going to stay," said she, returning after one of these verbal battles, "you'll be able to take some of these bothers off my hands. It's dreadful tryin' not to be let to take one's tea in peace. And a fresh lobster at that, and salad fit for the queen."

I said nothing, but secretly calculated in my own mind whether I had money enough to take me back to Gooseberry mountain the next day.

It was painfully evident to me that my Aunt Jocasta and I had our being in altogether different spheres.

After supper, Aunt Jocasta went to sleep and snored, until she was roused by the appearance of a pert lady's-maid, with a package under her arm—one of her mistress' cast-off ball dresses, which she was commissioned to sell.

Afterward, a slim-legged little boy arrived on the scene, with a copper tea-kettle to dispose of; and, last of all, a little old man came in, and, after a prolonged siege of chaffering, carried off more than a third of the stock in trade, tied into a compact bundle.

After this, there was a lively chase down the street after a miserable, pasty-faced little girl who had been caught stealing one of the gay silk handkerchiefs that hung from the awning overhead.

I would fain have interceded for the trembling, panting culprit; but my aunt promptly delivered her over to the nearest policeman, agreeing to appear against her in court the next morning, while a mob of men, women and children, who might have ascended from the cracks in the pavement, so instantly did they appear, collected around the door, in various stages of frantic curiosity.

And this was the home for which had so foolishly left the sweet old farmhouse under the New Hampshire maple-trees! If ever poor mortal was wretchedly homesick, it was I.

At last, Aunt Jocasta tied on a snuffy old bonnet, that looked as if it might have been slept in every night for a week, and announced her intention of "runnin' around" to a friend of hers for a few minutes.

"The shop is shut," said she, "and you can pull out the sofy-bedstead and go to bed any time you please. I'll let myself in with a night-key when I come in."

I gazed mournfully at the uninviting old sofa, which was eventually to be transformed into my resting-place; and then was the time, left all alone by the light of a kerosene lamp, that smoked badly, in which I tasted the keenest bitterness of my lonely lot.

The rustling of the maple trees under Gooseberry mountain, the rush of White Cascade, the hooting of owls in the trackless forest—all those sounds would have been as music to my ears compared with the muffled roar of wheels, the rise and fall of distant voices, the indescribable murmur of city life that surrounded me here.

Just then a peculiar sound struck on my ear—the grating of a key in a lock. I started up, every word that I had ever read or heard of the audacity of New York burglars recurring freshly to my mind. The sound still continued. It was nearer than I had at first imagined.

I rose up, trembling, and shrank back into the darkest corner of the room, as a tall, dark-haired young man came stealthily in, with a light cloak thrown picturesquely across one shoulder.

But then I remembered my duty to Aunt Jocasta. That must be performed at all hazards. And seizing up the old-fashioned brass warming-pan which stood on one end in the corner, I rushed at him without a second's delay.

"Go away from here!" I cried. "Police! Help! help! Police! Go away this moment!"

I had the satisfaction of hearing my brass warming-pan ring a lively salute against the head of my amazed enemy; but just at that moment I caught my foot in a rip in the carpet and fell headlong to the floor, warming-pan and all. In a second, my antagonist, minus the hat which my implement of warfare had knocked off, stood over me.

"You little vixen!" said he. "What ought I to do to you? What do you think you deserve?"

"Police!' I shrieked, resolute to the last, although a sickening sensation of pain thrilled through every nerve, and I knew that my left elbow was bent under me.

But the word died away into a moan.

"Are you hurt?" the burglar asked.

"I—I think I've broken my arm," I wailed. "But, oh, please go away! Reflect what an awful thing it is to break the commandment about stealing! You are young yet—at least you don't look very old—and surely you can't be entirely hardened to a life of sin. Please promise never to do so any more---and I'll let you go this time. Only promise!"

The tall burglar was looking down at me with a grave, solicitous face, across which came a shadow of amusement at my words.

"You'll let me go, will you?' said he. "Very considerate of you, I'm sure. But the question is now how to get you up from the floor without hurting you. You seem to be all tangled up in that brass concern there."

"If you will take hold of my hand," said I, "I think I can pull myself up."

And so the burglar and I succeeded in hoisting myself up and getting me on a chair.

"That will do," said I, with dignity. "No go. At once!"

"But why should I go," said the young man. "I lodge upstairs. Didn't you know that? Mrs. Podberry keeps the key of my room in here, and I just came to get it, as usual."

"Are not you a burglar?" said I, with an effort.

"No," said the young man; "I'm a telegraph operator. But you're growing paler every minute. Shall I run for a doctor?"

The next thing I knew was that Aunt Jocasta was liberally besprinkling me with Florida water; a doctor was bandaging up my broken arm, with my burglar assisting, after a most scientific fashion, in the background.

"However did you do it?' said Aunt Jocasta. "Hitting folks over the heads with warming-pans, and breaking your own arm, goodness knows how! One might know you were from the country, taking decent people for burglars, and raising the whole neighborhood like this!"

"One might know she was from the country," interposed the telegraph operator, laughing, "because she is so good and gentle and uncomplaining. Besides, things did look rather suspicious for me, Mrs. Podberry, you must own."

"Well, I meant to hev told her about your key, Mr. Harford," said my aunt; "but I clean forgot it. I don't s'pose the child's so much to blame, after all; but it would seem as if one might know a burglar from a gentleman, anyhow you can fix it. And now, if you're done with Lucy's arm, doctor, do look arter that cut on Mr. Harford's head—bleedin' steady, all over his hair."

I stared with terrified eyes.

"Did—I do that?" I gasped.

"Not you," said Harford. "It was the warming-pan that did it—an evil-minded sort of warming-pan, since it first wounded me and then flung you over."

Did ever acquaintance commence less auspiciously? Yet, after all, I might have been saved those bitter tears of mortification and shame, since Mr. Harford protested that the cut was nothing---a mere scratch of the skin---and persisted in regarding the whole thing as an admirable joke. In fact, it only seemed to make us excellent friends.

My Aunt Jocasta, however, did not improve on acquaintance, as I had hoped she would. Perhaps there is something antagonistic to gentleness and refinement in this second-hand business. At all events, I was heartily glad when my arm was well enough to go to Gooseberry Mountain.

"I shall never want to come back to New York again," said I, after Mr. Harford had seen to the checking of my baggage, and we stood together in the shelter of the Grand Central depot, waiting for the great gates to open.

"Not even if I asked you?" said Harford.

It was nearly dark, and no one could see that he had taken my hand in his.

"You!" I echoed.

"I've been trying for the last week to ask you to be my wife," said he. "It's my last chance now. Tell me, Lucy, do you think you could love me enough to marry me?'

"I--I don't know," I stammered; "but I might try."

He stooped and kissed me under the shadow of the monster poke hat that I wore.

"My own darling," he whispered "write when you get home and perhaps I'll come out and see you in a week or two."

So I am engaged to Walter Harford, after all, and I think it extremely likely that I shall spend the rest of my days in New York. And I should be quite, quite happy, if I could only forget that shocking episode of the brass warming-pan.—[Saturday Night.

Getting Rid of Rats.

The amount of destruction caused by rats in the barn, in the corn-crib and under the stables, cannot be estimated by one who has not been called upon to fight the vermin at a disadvantage through the long months of winter. As in the house, so in the barn, rats and mice are a natural and unavoidable punishment for neglect, careless ness, or want of skill. In bringing the corn and grain in from the fields and storing it away in the fall, it is almost impossible to prevent the introduction of several of these nuisances; but if precautions are taken they can be exterminated before any serious harm is done. Every hole or hiding place in the floor of the barn or crib should be thoroughly stopped up before war is declared against the animals. Then the corn-crib should be set on capped posts, and wire netting nailed around the bottom and eaves. The horse stable and cow stable should be paved with cobble-stones covered with cement and gas tar. The rats and mice will then find no hiding place except in the barn, where there are always plenty of little corners and dark places to run into. But the introduction of several cats in the barn will soon destroy the nuisances, if they have no better shelter than that offered by the boxes and bags. If the grain and meal are kept in the barn, there is nothing better to protect the bins than broad hoop iron nailed on the edges on both sides, inside and outside. Hemlock plank should be used to build the bins of, on account of its sharp, splintery nature. By attending to these little details a great saving is made, as the bags will soon cease to be full of holes when wanted, and the corn will not be nibbled away in such large quantities in the crib when spring opens. No man can tell how much he will save by this extra work, for he cannot tell how much he lost before; but the amount of worry and anxiety that he will save himself will be no small part of the gain.—[New York Examiner.

The Little Prince and the Grenadiers.

An old soldier contributes to the "Potsdam (Germany) Zeitung" this story: "One morning in May, 1859, I, then serving in the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, was marching with my comrades along the road between Sans Souci and the Orangegebaude toward the village of Eiche. We had just arrived at the broad avenue which leads from the new palace into the road when the crown prince and his family appeared in sight; little Prince Wilhelm in a panier on a donkey led by a nurse, the crown prince and princess arm in arm about twenty yards behind him. When the crown prince perceived us, he called out 'Liebanau, let your company halt a moment.' Then he stepped up to the donkey, lifted the little prince out of his panier and came toward us. 'Good morning, kinder,' said the crown prince to us, and we shouted back in unison: 'Good morning, your royal highness.' 'I want just to show you my little son,' and he made the little prince shake hands with his tiny fist with every grenadier. The crown princess stood by smiling, watching the scene. When we had all been shaken hands with the crown prince again wished us 'Good morning,' and continued his walk; we went on in capital spirits to our field duties. Second Lieutenant Von Liebanau, who was then in command of our company, is now well known as court chamberlain to Prince Wilhelm. Only a man, who in his soldier days had been an actor in a scene like that, can feel how a bond is formed thereby between prince and people which nothing but death can break."

A nine to play ball in malarial districts—quinine.

Origin of Artesian Wells.

The sedimentary rocks, in their great thickness, inclose a succession of water-levels occupying distinct stages, and extending, with uniform characters, under whole countries, like the strata to which they are subordinated. It is proper to remark here that by the term water-sheet is not meant a real bed of water, lodged in a cavity, between solid masses that serve as walls to it, but water filling the minute interstices or the cracks of a rock. Continuous and regular in sand, these sheets are usually discontinuous and irregular in limestones and sandstones, in which the water only occupies more or less spacious fissures. When natural issues are wanting, human industry is able, by boring, to make openings down to the subterranean waters, which it causes to jet up to the surface, and sometimes to a considerable height above. The thought of undertaking such works is a very ancient one. The Egyptians had recourse to them forty centuries ago; and they were executed in France, in 1126, at Artois, whence the name of artesian wells has been given to them.

The water-levels of the cretaceous strata, from which the French artesian waters issue, are not always of advantage; but in the north of France and in Belgium they constitute the most formidable obstacle which miners have to encounter in reaching the coal-beds.

A striking confirmation of the theory of the source of supply of the artesian waters has been observed at Tours, where the water, spouting with great velocity from a well a hundred and ten metres in depth, brings up, together with fine sand, fresh-water shells and seeds, in such a state of preservation as to show that they could not have been more than three or four months on their voyage. Some of the wells of the wady Rir have also ejected fresh-water mollusks, fish and crabs, still living, which must, therefore, have made a still more rapid transit.—[Popular Science Monthly.

The Puss and the Goldfish.

William R. Neville of Hampden has a goldfish which has had a singular adventure with a cat. The fish is six inches long, and its world extends only to the limits of a glass jar on a table in Mr. Neville's store. For company it has three or four silver fishes. A large black cat, which has watched the compounding of medicines in that store for a number of years, and which has walked among the medicine bottles on the shelves without doing any damage, manifested a great affection for the goldfish. After making his daily rounds, Tom would stealthily approach the jar, look in, settle down by its side, and sit for hours and observe the antics of the goldfish. The latter did not seem to desire an acquaintance with the cat, but appeared alarmed. Day after day Tom resumed his vigil. By degrees the fish became accustomed to Tom's visits, and soon got over its first alarm. Courting the confidence of the fish, Tom would sit and blink. Finally one morning the feline made a sudden lunge into the jar and brought out the golden fish, which he carried to a back room to devour. Seeing his pet fish in the mouth of its insidious enemy, the doctor rushed to the rescue. The fish is now back in the jar and is as frisky as ever, showing, however, the marks of the cat's teeth in its sides.---[Baltimore American.

A Farmer's Expedient.

A Maine sheriff, who was rather undersized, was given a writ of arrest against an Aroostook farmer. Having found the owner of the farm in the field, he explained his business, when he was requested to read his writ, which commenced as usual: "You are hereby commanded without delay to take the body of," etc. "All right," says the prisoner, stretching himself back on the grass, "I'm ready." "Oh, but you don't expect me to carry you?" "Certainly, you must take my body, you know!" "Will you wait until I bring a team?" "Can't promise. I may recover from my fatigue by that time." "Well, what must I do?" "You must do your duty." And there he lay immovable until the sheriff left, when he left also. Did he resist arrest?—[Lewiston Journal.

Kissing in Sweden.

The most surprising freedom prevails among the lower classes, and, for that matter, it is openly hinted at Carlstead among the aristocracy as well, promiscuous kissing being indulged in upon every occasion, more especially at hotels, where it is expected that upon settling one's bill, the chambermaid and waitress who attended the traveler must be both kissed before the entire company. This peculiar custom was particularly trying to my companion, who upon every occasion chose rather to incur the displeasure of the young ladies than to sanction a practice that certainly can lead to no good result.—[Boston Bulletin.

The Iron Duke.

The Duke of Wellington was an ardent sportsman and a good shot, and to fire at game before it got fairly away meant forfeiting his friendship. An aristocratic Frenchman was included in one of his hunting parties, and just after starting he downed a woodcock before it had barely risen over the heads of the beaters, whereupon the Duke took his loaded gun away and ordered him off his premises. Monsieur had to go and was never invited again.

FROM FAR AND NEAR.

Dispatches of Unusual Interest From Various Quarters.

Government Assistance for Building an Air Ship.

Mr. A. De Bausset, of Chicago, who has invented the plan of an air ship for carrying freight and passengers through the atmosphere, has received a recognition of his scheme from the House Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics, to which his bill was referred early in the session. Mr. De Bausset desired Congress to appropriate $150,000 to construct the ship.

The bill as favorably reported provides that no money shall be put into the scheme by the government until Mr. De Bausset has put $75,000 into the enterprise and a commission appointed by the Secretary of the Navy is satisfied that the progress with the work is being made. The government will then advance $75,000 and another $75,000 will be paid to the inventor after a successful test of the ship shall have been made. Secretary Whitney is authorized to give Mr. De Bausset the use of the Washington Navy Yard for this purpose.

Mr. De Bausset's invention consists of a metallic vessel divided into compartments and otherwise suitably braced and strengthened against external weight or pressure, and of requisite size, so that when sufficiently exhausted of air it will by displacement of a bulk of external air greater than its weight rise in the air and sustain and carry a desired burden; said vessel to be provided with pumps for exhausting the air; also with rapidly revolvable blades or propellers for moving and for steering it; also with means for transporting passengers and freight, the whole to constitute a conveyance for rapid passage at sixty or long distances, as for overland or for transoceanic passage and for general purposes of commerce, exploration, observation, etc.

M. De Bausset is very confident of the practicability of his scheme, and this confidence appears to be shared by a number of Representatives who have investigated the matter.

Brazilian Emancipation of Slaves.

Advices from Rio Janeiro state that the Brazilian Chamber of Deputies has passed a bill for the immediate abolition of slavery.

Senor Antonio Prado has arrived from St. Paulo and, as was previously arranged when he entered the John Alfredo Ministry, is about to exchange portifolios with Senor Rodrigo da Silva so as to treat of the slave question as Minister of Agriculture. The measure he has prepared declares slavery extinct at once, but obliges the freedmen to serve until next Christmas, receiving wages. Another provision prohibits the exit of freedmen from their county for two years, and severe penalties are imposed for idleness.

Full returns have at last been obtained of the slave registration of March 30, 1887. The total number was 723,419, of the declared value of 485,225,212 milreis, or about 240 millions of dollars. It is estimated, however, that emancipations and deaths have already reduced the above number to 600,000, whose value of 400 millions milreis will represent the pecuniary sacrifice the Brazilian slave-owners will be called upon to make this year.

Emancipation by counties is going on rapidly in all parts of the empire. The Town Council of Rio has at last induced the Bishop of Rio Janeiro to abandon his policy of neutrality, and to promise his influence toward the proximate extinction of slavery within the boundaries of Rio.

A Colored Preacher Hanged.

George McDuffie, the colored preacher who murdered William Cheney, also colored, was hanged at 12:50 o'clock, Friday, in Greensborough, Ga. He said he was fully prepared. The execution was in the jail.

Cheney was paying attention to Sarah Haines, a colored widow. McDuffie was also devoting himself to the woman, and was jealous of Cheney. He threatened to kill his rival. The murder was committed on the night of September 17. The public road going from Woodville to William Young's passed within a quarter of a mile of McDuffie's house. Leading from his house to the road was a narrow path, and just where the path joined the road was a thicket of small pines and undergrowth. On that night McDuffie took his gun, and going down to the road, secreted himself in the bushes. About 10 o'clock Cheney and Sarah returned from church. They were walking up the road arm in arm. All unconscious of the assassin lying in ambush, they turned into the path and started toward the house.

At that moment McDuffie rose from the bushes with an oath, raised his gun, and fired, and the load plowed a great hole in Cheney's side. With a groan he sank to the ground, while the woman began screaming as soon as the deed was done. McDuffie turned and fled.

A Lunatic's Fatal Leap.

Miss Ellen B. Miner, an inmate of the Columbus (Ohio) Insane Asylum from Harrisod County, has committed suicide. She had been closely watched, having previously attempted destruction. Friday she found the door to an ante-room unlocked, and at once ascended to the skylight, which she broke through, and reached the roof before her absence was noticed. From the roof the unfortunate woman jumped to the ground, a distance of sixty feet below. She did not lose consciousness, but talked rationally after being carried into the building. She lived but 15 minutes after the fatal leap. Singular as it may appear not a bone in her body was broken.

Boodlers in Shackles.

Ex-Warden Varnel and ex-County Commissioner Wasserman, Van Pelt, Leyden and Ochs, the last five county boodlers of Chicago, were sent to Joliet penitentiary, on a nine o'clock train Friday, to begin their term of two years' imprisonment. The once proud Commissioners had shackles on their limbs for the first time, but they seemed to accept the situation with stoical indifference. They have all been assigned to work in various departments.

THE LABOR WORLD.

UNION painters in New York City are paid $3.50 per day.

A NEW marble saw cuts two and a half inches a minute.

THE strike of coal miners at Quaregnon, Belgium, has collapsed.

FOUR tons of soft coal consume 50 tons of city garbage a day in Chicago.

THE Midland (England) iron and steel workers will demand an advance of wages.

THE shoemakers' strike in Berlin, Germany, is extending. There are now 5200 workmen out.

AMERICAN companies have built 2800 out of the 3100 miles of railroad in Mexico, at a cost of $80,000,000.

LAST year $13,000,000 was expended in Omaha on public buildings; 2000 buildings of all kinds were put up.

A JUDGE in Connecticut recently fined a man $7 for calling a workman a "scab." He claimed it was a threat.

ALL departments of the Edgar Thomson Steel Works (Carnegie's) in Braddock, Penn., have started up on double time.

THE Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners has begun the publication of a monthly trade journal in New York.

IT is claimed that the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has raised the wages of workmen in 179 cities to the extent of $400,000 a year.

A DISAGREEMENT between the miners at the Pratt Mines, near Birmingham, Ala., and the company culminated in a walk-out of about 1000 men.

THE silk looms of Lyons, France, and Spitalfields, England, are running neck and neck in the production of high art brocades for empire gowns.

IT is said that some clothes-pin box packers can pack 72,000 a day. They are paid one cent for packing a box of four gross. At this rate they make $5 a day.

THERE are about 2500 hatters idle at Danbury, Conn., and it is believed that the number who will shortly be out on account of dullness in trade in that city and around will reach several thousand.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

92D DAY.—Senator Spooner introduced a bill providing for an issue of new bonds. The new securities are to be known as two-and-one-half per cent. interchangeable bonds, payable, principal and interest, in coin, and bearing two-and one-half per cent. interest, payable in fifty years....Mr. Vest offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five Senators to examine fully all questions touching the meat product of the United States, and especially as to the transportation of beef and beef cattle and the sale of the same in the cattle markets....Senator Stewart, of Nevada, introduced a bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, so as to reduce from two-thirds to a majority the vote in each House overriding Presidential vetoes....Senator Cameron introduced a bill relating to the Naval Academy. It provides that appointments made from the graduates of the Academy to positions in the lower grades of the Line or of the Engineer Corps of the Navy and the Marine Corps shall be not less than nineteen each year, distributed as follows: Fourteen to the Line, four to the Engineer Corps and one to the Marine Corps.

93D DAY.—Mr. Hoar called up for action the report of the Privileges and Elections Committee on the Turpie case. Mr. Chandler dissented from the statement in the report that the Senate had no right to go into the question of the legality of elections of members of State legislatures....A joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to allow the District of Columbia representation in Congress was introduced....The Committee on Privileges and Elections was discharged from further consideration in the matter of Senator Turpie....The House bill to limit the hours of letter-carriers was taken up and passed. It provides that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for letter-carriers ....Mr. Platt introduced a bill for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the use of dynamite....The Pension Appropriation bill was considered....The House bill to establish a Department of Labor went over without action.

94TH DAY,—Senator Morrill has appointed the following sub-committee to consider tariff and revenue subjects: Allison, Aldrich, Hiscock, Beck and Harris....Mr. Edmunds offered a resolution to amend the rules so as to make it the duty of the presiding officer of the Senate, whenever any general legislation appears in a general appropriation bill coming from the House, to direct the same to be struck out, subject to an appeal to the Senate ....The resolution providing for a select committee to examine the questions touching meat and meat products of the United States was taken up, and Mr. Vest proceeded to address the Senate on the subject.....The Senate passed the following bills: House bill changing the name of the port of Lamberton, N. J., to that of Trenton; the Senate bill for the issue gratuitously of meteorological instruments to voluntary observers in the Signal Service; the Senate bill for the presentation of the badges to the officers and men of the Greely relief expedition; the Senate bill fixing pensions for the loss of one eye at $16 a month, and proportionately for the loss of both eyes; the Senate bill allowing aid to State homes for disabled soldiers at the rate of $100 a year for each disabled soldier and sailor maintained, and appropriating $238,000 for that purpose; the Senate bills to pay various claimants for cotton taken by General Burnside to strengthen military works at Knoxville, Tenn.; the Senate bill appropriating $500,000 for the beginning of the construction of a boat-railway in Oregon or Washington Territory around the obstructions to navigation in the Columbia River.

95TH DAY.—The following bills were reported: The House bill to provide for the allotment of land in severalty to the United Peorias and Miamis in the Indian Territory; the Senate bills granting right of way to railroad companies through Indian reservations in Wisconsin, Dakota, and Washington....The House bill in regard to the Cincinnati Centennial Exposition was presented and agreed to....Senator Sherman introduced a bill to appropriate $25,000 for the erection in Washington of a monument to the memory of George Rogers Clark, in recognition of his eminent services in the occupation and conquest of the Northwestern Territory during the Revolutionary war.... Mr. Stewart offered a resolution directing the Attorney General to answer without unnecessary delay the resolution of the 26th of March last calling for information as to private land claims in California....In the discussion of the Pension Appropriation bill was then resumed....The bill for the relief of the American Grocer Association of New York, publishers of a paper known as the *American Grocer*, was passed....The general Pension bill, which provides for an expenditure of $80,000,000, was further discussed, and, after the adoption of several important amendments, the entire bill was passed.

House Proceedings.

111TH DAY.—The House went into Committee of the Whole and the discussion of the Mills Tariff Reform bill was continued. Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, made a lengthy speech in support of the measure. He was followed by Messrs. Gear and Haugen, who opposed any tariff reduction, and they by Mr. Dibble, who advocated the passage of the Mills bill.

112TH DAY.—A resolution was introduced, which was unanimously agreed to, prolonging the Tariff debate a week beyond the time previously fixed upon....The House then went into Committee of the Whole and Mr. Kelley addressed the body on the subject of the Mills bill. He was followed in a lengthy speech by Mr. Milliken.

113TH DAY.—A bill was passed authorizing the loan of arms and equipments to the ancient and honorable artillery company of Massachusetts....The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Springer in the chair) on the Tariff bill, and was addressed by Mr. Hatch, who spoke in favor of that measure. The debate was further continued by Messrs. O'Neall and Stone....The House Committee on Invalid Pensions reported a bill proposing to remove the restriction upon the payment of arrearages of pension in the case of claims filed before the passage of the bill. This measure, if passed, would cost the Government $250,000,000....A constitutional amendment was offered proposing to extend the term of office of the President and Vice-President to six years, and to make the President ineligible for a second term.

114TH DAY.—A conference committee was appointed on the Northwestern Exposition bill....The House passed the Senate bill granting right of way through the Coeur d'Alene Indian reservation to the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company....The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Tariff bill, and Mr. Butterworth of Ohio took the floor in opposition to the bill....Mr. Wise, of Virginia, from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for a detailed statement of the work being done in deepening the Sandy Hook ship channel, and asking why the work had not been pushed forward more rapidly. Adopted.

115TH DAY.—The House met at ten o'clock and went into the Committee of the Whole (Mr. Springer in the chair) on the Tariff bill. The debate on the subject was opened by Mr. Baker, who spoke in support of the protective tariff. He was followed by Messrs. Bound and Bayne. A lively discussion over the bill took place between Mr. Scott and Mr. Dalzell.

116TH DAY.—Mr. Henderson presented the Conference report on the Cincinnati Exposition Bill, and it was agreed to....The House then went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Springer in the chair), for the consideration of the Mills bill. Lengthy speeches were made on that measure by Messrs. Peters, Anderson and Breckinridge. The House was also addressed on this subject by Messrs. Cox and Matson.

A HUGE steel hammer burst in a Pittsburg rolling mill. As it descended with great force upon a billet of steel it broke into almost numberless pieces. One piece, weighing about 300 pounds, rebounding from the force of the blow, flew upward and passed through the iron roof of the mill as though it were nothing but paper. In descending it crashed through another part of the roof. Strange to say, no one was hurt.

A MAN calling himself William Shipsey, a convict who escaped from Sing Sing Prison in 1873, has just surrendered voluntarily to Head Keeper Connaughton, of that institution, and has begun to serve out his ten year sentence.

DETECTIVES have already traveled over 12,000 miles in search of Tascott, the Chicago murderer of Millionaire Snell, but thus far not one reliable clew to his movements since the night of the murder has yet been discovered.

RICH VALLEYS INUNDATED.

The Mississippi River Destroys the Great Sny Levee.

Specials from several points along the upper Mississippi River give accounts of great losses to the property owners and vast inundations. The levee that protects the Sny bottoms gave way at an early hour Monday morning, and the men who were engaged in strengthening the levee had to run for their lives.

An opening 100 yards wide was made and the water rushed through and into the bottoms with a roar. Couriers hastened through the bottoms warning farmers of the break, and there was a wild chase, driving the live stock to the highlands. The bottoms are in Illinois, embrace about one hundred thousand acres of land and reach from a point opposite Louisiana, Mo., to a point opposite Hannibal. At the broadest place they are nearly five miles wide and the overflow makes a great and turbulent sea. The break occurred at Murphy's Bay, known as Turkey's Foot. The last inundation in these bottoms was in 1881.

At 6 o'clock the Indian Grove Levee gave way and submerged 14,000 acres of lowland, 5000 acres of which were planted in wheat. The levee broke about six miles above Quincy, Ill. For many hours men worked hard to save the levee by sinking barges filled with hay and rocks, but to no avail, and the break came so suddenly that they were obliged to flee for their lives. On the Missouri side the break at Alexandria has caused a great sea covering 800,000 acres of land.

A PIGEON SERVICE.

Swift Birds to be Utilized by the Signal Office.

The establishment of a pigeon message service in connection with the signal office at Key West, Fla., is a foregone conclusion, since the order has just been promulgated by General Greely, who has the matter in charge, for the necessary furniture and training basket to be filled at once. The order includes nest pans, perches, drinking fountains, bath pans, and mating cages, also twenty-four baskets for carrying six birds and twelve baskets with a capacity of nine birds. The loft will be prepared to accommodate 500 birds as evidence of the training merits of 500 leg bands to be marked "United States Signal Service, Key West, Fla.," and numbered from 1 to 500 consecutively. The first purpose of this service is to bring the adjacent islands, especially the Bahamas, into communication with Key West and thence by cable with the main land. Those familiar with the use of pigeons as message bearers in Europe, and who know the conditions under which the birds of this Key West flight are to be used, believe the experiment will be a success. The only drawback they see is the loss of birds in the sudden storms.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

ADMIRAL PORTER began life on the water at the age of nine.

KING KALAKAUA, of the Sandwich Islands, will become a coffee planter.

IT is said that General Bulanger is very popular with the gentler sex.

GENERAL COGSWELL, of Massachusetts, is President Cleveland's double.

PRINCE HENRY, of Germany, has had 700 different photographs of himself taken.

KING HUMBERT'S favorite recreation is riding on horseback through the parks of Rome.

SENATOR HEARST, of California, recently posed for a photograph with a cigar in his mouth.

JOHN RUSKIN, the English author, has written sixty-four books and his annual receipts from his publisher reach $20,000.

LORD LUCAS spent $800,000 to keep a railroad from crossing the place in England where Matthew Arnold, the poet, now lies buried.

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT'S income from his capital is said to be in the neighborhood of $1,000,000 a month, while that of William K. is not far behind it.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE, the German Emperor's physician, is really a Hebrew, assert some German papers, and his rightful name is Moro Marcowitz.

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The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

FIRST DISTRICT REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

There will be a Convention of the Republican Party of the First Congressional district of North Carolina held at Edenton on the 6th day of June 1888, at 3 o'clock p.m., to elect two Delegates and two Alnatere to the Republican National Convention to be held at Chicago on the 19th of June. Each county is entitled to delegates equal to twice the number of its Representatives in the lower House of the General Assembly. The Republicans of the counties of the District are requested to meet and appoint said delegates as early as practicable, and a general invitation is extended to all, without regard to past political affiliations who are in sympathy with the principles of the Republican Party, to join.

E. A. WHITE,
April 4, 1888. Chair'n Ex. Com.

THE TRUE PARTY POLICY.

The CAROLINIAN holds that the supreme duty of the Republican party now is to adapt itself to the new issues now before the country and to seek for new recruits among the young men who have grown up since the war and who know it only as a part of history. This can be done without sacrificing any principle for which the party has fought in the past. The great issues of the war are settled. Let us turn from them to the *living issues of the present*, and invite into our ranks all men who are in sympathy with the main principles for whic it now stands.

The Republican party is the advocate of industrial development and commercial expansion. The great issue of the coming campaign is to be protection to American industries. Let this be the main plank of the platform. It will not only meet the endorsement of every Republican; but it will command the approval of thousands of Democrats who are disgusted with the free trade destination of their own party.

THE UNIVERSITY.

We acknowledge the receipt of a catalogue of the University for 1887-'8, and congratulate the institution on the many evidences of its growth and usefulness. Especially noticeable is the increased activity in Literary work. There is a series of public lectures before the University, besidee special lecturers before the Scientific Society, the Historical Society and the Seminary of Literature. The Regular Courses of Study offer systematic well-rounded culture, the special courses offer special technical training, the Optional Courses are arranged for those who cannot stay to graduate, while the various societies stimulate and direct work in all departments. There is something here for every youth in N. C. Total expenses $70 per annum; poor boys may give notes; candidates for teaching or preaching and preacher's sons free. The catalogue shows 203 students. Write for one to President Battle at Chapel Hill.

Under our system of protection we have in twenty years passed from a minor position to the very first of all the nations of the world. The mass of our laboring people are becoming the owners of their homes, find employment, and are educating their children in the line of industrial habits. Labor is respected and so well paid that all the comforts of life are brought within its reach. Production and consumption dwell together.

Farm values in the United State have increased 33 per cent since the present protective system was put in operation, and farm values in England have declined 40 per cent during the free trade reign of that country. And Mr. Henry Champlain said only a few days ago in the English Parliament that the farmers of England were now losing Fifty million pounds a year. Do the American farmers want free trade?

The impression prevails generally that the race of the red man is fast dwindling away and will in a few decades quite disappear, but according to Gen. Crook this is a false impression. He says the Indian population in this country is steadily increasing. If this be true the best thing the Government can do is to Pump them full of civilization and school books as quickly as possible

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A recent issue of the Raleigh *Chronicle* headed an article in its columns, "The Success of the Prohibition Party Means Negro Ascendency;" whereupon the Reidsville *Times* remarks: "Singular in a paper that only last year had to defend himself from the charge of being a Prohibitionist."

Representative Gibson, of Maryland, called on President Cleveland a few days ago. Mr. Cleveland was cordial, and asked carrestiy: "Are the terrapin biting lively this spring Mr. Gibson?" The Maryland statesman explained that terrapin are not caught like trout.

Business will continue to suffer until the Mills tariff bill is killed, and President Cleveland's re-election defeated.

FARMERS SHOULD CO-OPERATION.

In a recent address before the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture, Dr. Bowen made some very suggestive remarks on the subject of co-operation among farmers. His theme was: "How can the individual farmer enhance his prosperity by co-operating with his neighbors?" He alluded to many successful instances in which this is being done, but said that before the general farmer can begin to co-operate he has a few things to learn. That there are some who cannot co-operate he admitted —"they are not built that way," but the man who cannot co-operate has no place here; the world doesn't want him.

But the farmer who has mingled with his neighbors enough to learn that there are others in the world who know at least as much as he does has a sufficient foundation for his business situation. Let every farmer understand and recognize the fact that there are as good men in his neighborhood as himself—bright, keen and educated men. Therefore put away mistrust and replace it with confidence; learn the regularity of character, so that that those who are engaged in business with you may have confidence in return; and bear in mind that none but honest goods should receive honest prices. Learn that brain power is stronger than brawn, and has taken the lead of it. Having learned these fundamental facts, cultivate energy, activity and learn to value time. These are the successful points in successful co-operation.

WHAT IT MEANS.

It has been charged, and has not been successfully denied, that the Democratic tariff bill, in its taxing provisions, is the work of an alien-born resident of the United States himself engaged in no productive industry or labor whatever, a mere representative of middle men interested in the importation of foreign goods. It is a bill intended to increase the quantity of imported goods to this country. And this means a less amount of American goods manufactured and used here. This, in turn, means less capital employed here in industry, fewer laborers finding employment, more money sent abroad, less money accumulated at home, and a serious check to American enterprise and development. For agriculture it also means fewer mouths to feed or less wage-money to buy with and diminished home consumption.

FRIGHTENED.

The New York *Sun* is democratic to the core, but it is frightened at the certainty of defeat that stares the Democracy in the face if they make the President's message and the Mills bill as their tariff position before the people this year. The *Sun* says;

Every reduction of our tariff has been followed by an increase of importations and an increase of the revenue from duties.

Every reduction of our tariffs has been followed by a decrease of domestic production and a decrease or utter loss of the wages of labor. No exception to this invariable relation of cause to effect can be found in this history of the United States.

In 1884, Mr. Blaine tried to force the Tariff issue, but the Democrats dodged it and the Mugwumps were equally dishonest. As Gen. Butler wittily remarked, the Tariff plank in the Democratic platform was constructed on the principle of the gun that, when it went off would hit the object if a calf and miss it if a bear. But now Cleveland in his stolid egotism has revived the issue. He has put 'the Democratic party in double irons and committed it to free trade. His message will be its platform.

The farmer wants the local market for his produce and the workingman wants the same for his toil. Whatever gives away the American market to the foreign, as the free traders prosose to do, is inimical to both the farmer and the toiler, and to every producer of whatever pursuit in the land.

The State of the Case.

Milwaukee Wisconsin.

If Mr. Blaine's nomination shall be decided upon at Chicago, it will be in obedience to a popular demand which no individual and no convention can withstand, and not otherwise. Except such demand shall develop and become practically unanimous, Mr. Blaine's friends will not even desire that his name go before the convention.

It, however, such a spontaneous uprising shall be witnessed—an honor unparrlleled in the history of American politics—Mr. Blaine is too good a Republican and too true a patriot to refuse to yield.

The Republican party of the nation, by unanimous action, can nullify Mr. Blaine's Florence letter of declination, and make it as though it had not been written; but Mr. Blaine's officious friends cannot, and Mr. Blaine himself will not, do any such thing.

A Gloomy Prospect for Kickers.

From the New York Freeman's Journal

There is little doubt that Mr. Blaine will be nominated by the Republican party. There is no reasonable doubt that he will accept the nomination. The position of the Mugwumps in view of these painful possibilities is anxious.

Division of Labor and Transportation.

From speech of Congressman Haugen.

The home market saves transportation, charges of middlemen, and consumes articles which would otherwise swell the volume to be exported, and which would, if exported, help to reduce prices by flooding the foreign market. Besides all that, the home market is somewhat within the control of the seller. If he does not receive fair treatment and fair prices the causes are within reach of his own investigation. Every farming community gives welcome greeting to any kind of manufacturing whose establishment it can secure from a saw mill down to a cheese factory, and willingly taxes itself to get it wisely considering such contribution money well invested.

With the new division of labor which yearly takes from the country population to add to that of the town it is made more essential than ever before that the distance between the producer and consumer should be reduced. Protection has effected this largely for New England, and I confidently believe will do the same for the West and South if we are permitted to continue the good work commenced. The farmer is more dependent on the mechanic and manufacturer than at any previous period in the world's history, for he receives nearly all his goods ready-made.

The fact that he is relieved from many cares in this regard enables him to more closely devote his intelligent energy to his special calling. The tiller of the soil of half a century ago had to be somewhat of a carpenter, not a little of a cobbler, and frequently something of a blacksmith. But these avocations have disappeared from the farm. The hum of the spinning wheel and stroke of the loom are legends to the young American housewife of to-day. Even the farmer's clothing is no longer made at his home. It is cheaper bought ready-made, just as good in quality, and does not distinguish him from his brother laborer in the city. He has more interest in the city and town than formerly, for work not connected strictly with agriculture is done in the centers of population, and his sons and daughters hie thither for employment when not needed on the farm.

This is the natural outgrowth of the use of machinery. It belongs to the evolution of our age. In the industrial race individual labor can not compete with the mill where one engine or water wheel moves thousands of spindles and scores of looms, and where the workman by constant attention to one duty acquires the quick precision of the machine he attends, by his very efficiency cheapening the products.

Our Home Market.

From speech of Congressman Millken.

Yes, our home market is the best in the world; the best for the farmer, because he sells in it to those whose earning enable them to pay him the most for his products; the best for the laborer, because he works for those whose profits enable them to pay him the most for his toil; the best for the manufacturer, because he therein sells his goods to a more thrifty nation of consumers than can anywhere else be found. This home market with all its unrivaled advantages the Democratic free traders propose to open and share with all the producers upon the globe who choose to it to sell their pauper-made goods. And will they not come to it? Ay, they are looking through and over our fence of protection to it as eagerly as hungry flocks and herds ever looked from barren pasture lands into fields of rich blue-grass and clover.

The protectionists say that these rich fields are our own; that their fertile acres are for our own people, those who live under our flag, fight our battles, pay our taxes, develop our resources, enhance our industrses and contribute to the greatness and glory of our country. We say to the honest and industrious foreigner, 'You may come in through the gate and enjoy with us, but you shall not reach over or through the gate and over or through and gather our substance while you remain on theother side of the fence, and are neither with us nor of us nor for us."

The Democratic free-trader says, on the other hand, it cost something in the way of taxes to keep up this fence, and while we are all benefited by the enjoyment of our great advantages we are not all benefited alike. Some who are more industrious than others get more than an equal share of these blessings; therefore we will throw down the fence and let all the world reach in and despoil our fair fields of prosperity.

Hints to Farmers.

Don't save all the unpleasant jobs for your boy and expect him to stick to the farm.

Turn your buttermilk into pork and eggs by giving it to your pigs and the laying hens.

Stagnant water on the farm is the hotbed of disease. See that all low places are properly drained.

Give potatoes that you want to mature early soil already rich, or feed them with well rotted manure.

Coal ashes are a helpful mulch for shrubs, but plants will not readily grow through the ashes.

Ask the opinion of your boys and girls upon your plans. Perhaps they do more thinking than you are aware of.

A farmer with quantities of experience says: "Of all kinds of cattle food I ever grew, sweet fodder corn is the best.

Bayard Neatly Dissected.

From the Boston Journal.

The report on the Chamberlain fishery treaty by the Republican majority of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is just what is was expected to be—a clear, concise statement of the fatal weaknesses of the arrangement into which Mr. Bayard permitted himself to be cajoled.

Farmers in North Carolina are raising more meat this year than in a number of years past.

Congressman Nichols announces that he is a candidate for re-election,

Suggestive.

A curious and suggestive thing is the fact that Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, who is the chairman of the Committee on Elections, represents a district which has, according to the returns, a total of 1,704 voters, all of them Democrats, and that Mr. Crisp, as another qualification in managing the contested elections in the House, was born in England. In the North are many single districts which cast more votes—some of them casting two-thirds more and a few nearly double—than the total Congressional vote of Georgia with with her ten Congressmen. In one or two instances the majority of a northern member is greater than the total Georgia vote.

Our Judges Before the Supreme Court.

At the last term of the Supreme Court 166 cases were argued. Of the opinions delivered Chief Justice Smith rendered 58, Justice Merrimon 60 and Justice Davis 46. As a matter of interest showing the success of the different superior court judges in their decisions of cases, the following is given: Shepherd 11 affirmed, 3 reversed; Connor 5 affirmed, 2 reversed; Philips 10 affirmed, 9 reversed; Clark 15 affirmed, 5 reversed; Gilmer 5 affirmed, 8 reversed; Boykin 9 affirmed, 5 reversed; MacRae 11 affirmed, 7 reversed; Montgomery 5 affirmed, 2 reversed; Graves 4 affirmed, none reversed; Avery 2 affirmed, 6 reversed; Shipp 10 affirmed; 4 reversed; Merrimon 12 affirmed, 5 reversed; Meares 2 affirmed, 2 reversed.

The Verdict Unanimous.

W. D Sult, Druggist, Bippus Ind., testifies: "I can recommend Electric Bitters as the very best remedy. Every bottle sold has given relief in every case. One man took six bottles and was cured of Rheumatism of ten years' standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, affirms: "The best selling medicine I have ever used in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others have added their testimony, so that the verdict is unanimous that Electric Bitters do cure all diseases of the Liver, Kidneys or Blood. Only a half dollar a bottle at Wood & Wadsworth's Drug Store.

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ARTHUR ROBBINS JOSEPH ROBBINS

A. & J. ROBBINS,

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— AND —

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N. W. COR. FRONT & SPRUCE STS., PHILADELPHIA.

—0—

☞ Correspondence invited.

J. A. HARROLD, Agent, ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA Dare County.—In the Superior Court. To Fall Term, 1888.

J. W. Albertson, Adm'r, vs. Jos. W. Etheredge.

This action is begun to recover money owing by defendant to the plaintiff in which the plaintiff has obtained a warrant of attachment against the property of the defendant in said Count, to answer the demand of the plaintiff for the sum of Twenty seven hundred and fifty-four dollars and four cents, and this defendant is notified that the summons in the action and the attachment which issued at the time the summons issued, will both be returned to the next term of the Superior Court of Dare County, to be held at the Court House at Manteo, on the ninth Monday after the first Monday in September next, when and where the defendant is required to appear and answer or demur to the complaint which will be filed within the time prescribed by law, and take such action inregard to said attachment as he may be advised.

J. W. EVANS, Clerk.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP

The business heretofore existing under the firm, name and style of Boyle & Lehman, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

F. A. BOYLE,
Plymouth, N. C., A. C. LEHMAN
May 1, 1888.

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COMPOUND OXYGEN

NOT A DRUG

1529 Arch Street, Philad'a, Pa.

For Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Hay Fever, Headache, Debility, Rheumatism, Neuralgia and *all chronic and Nervous Disorders.*

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"The Compound Oxygen Treatment," Drs Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., have been using for the last 17 years, is a scientific adjustment of the elements of Oxygen and Nitrogen *magnetized*, and the compound is so condensed and made portable that it is sent all over the world.

—:—

Drs. Starkey & Palen have the liberty to refer to the following named well known persons who have tried their Treatment: Hon. W. D. Kelley Member of Congress, Philadelphia; Rev. Victor A. Conrad, Editor Lutheran Observer, Phila.; Hon. Wm. Penn Nixon, Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill; W. H. Worthington, Editor of New South, Birmingham, Ala.; Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Melrose, Mass.; Judge R. S. Vochres, New York City. Fran't Siddall, Merchant, Phil.: Fidelia M. Lyon, Sandwich Islands; Alexander Richie, Invernes, Scotland; Emma Cooper Urilla, Spanish Honduras; M. V. Ashbrook, Red Bluff [Cal; James Moore, Sup't Police, Blandford, Dorsetshire, England; Jacob Ward, Bowral, New South Wales, and thousands of others in every part or the United States.

—:—

"Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a new brochure of two hundred pages, published by Drs Starkey & Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of several hundred surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any address on application.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN,
No. 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where contracts may be made for it in New York.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON, our authorized agents

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AT MRS. WHITE'S

☞ The largest, finest and cheapest Stock ever brought to Elizabeth City.

Ladies are cordially invited to call and examine.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

—0—

Notice is hereby given that a partnership has this day been formed between Newton Underwood and William G. Underwood under the name of N. Underwood & Son, to continue the business heretofore conducted by Newton Underwood.

May 1, 1888.

HOTEL ALBERT,

NEWBERNE, N. C.

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A pleasant Resort for Tourists, Sportsmen, Pleasure and Health seekers.

DITCHING.

I take this method of announcing that I have returned and am prepared to take contracts, as heretogore, for

— DITCHING. —

I guarantee to give satisfaction. Address me at Elizabeth City.

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Millinery, Notions & Fancy Goods.

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Tome-Made Tin-Ware,

—BY—

H. O. HILL,

The Tinner,

Fearing St. Dock, Elizabeth City, N. C.

And GUTTERING, ROOFING, and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administratrix of the late Richard Brothers, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those holding claims against the same, to present them within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be plead in bar of their recovery.

ELIZABETH BROTHERS
April 4, 1888. Administratrix

NEW ALBEMARLE HOUSE,

Elizabeth City, N C.

FRANK M. GRICE. Prop'r.

TERMS: $2. & $2.50 Per Day

The attention of the traveling public is invited to this large and elegant Hotel. It has been refited and made firtt class. It is centrally located, within a block of the telegraph and post offices, and convenient to the railroad and steamboat

The Proprietor will spare no effort to make the ALBEMARLE a genuine *Home* for his patrons. The rooms are large, well furnished and carefully kept, and the table is of the best.

CAN'T BE BEAT

We still have the inside track and mean to keep there.

Our Prices Dazzle People.

They wonder how we do it, and think there must be something wrong with the quality but they find it O. K. It's only a matter of

Close Buying

—AND—

Close Selling

We plank down the cash on a lot of goods and save interest, then we turn to our customers and give them the benefit. That's why so many people come to

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Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Groceries, Hardware, Stoves & Tinware, Queensware, Paints, Oils, Ship-Chandrery. Lime, Etc., Etc.

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The farm known as the "Murphy place," situated on Little River, in Salem township, Pasquotank county, N. C., containing Fifty acres, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to Dr. P. John, at Elizabeth City, N. C. or the undersigned at Scalp Level Cambria county Pa.

Feb. 1, '88. JOHN MURPHY

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Ever Brought to Elizabeth City

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His ready made garments are equal to the best custom made, and perfect fits are made in all cases.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF GENTS FURNISHING GOODS,

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MONUMENTS, ETC.

Marble and Slate Mantels, Wainscoting Encaustic and Marble Tiling, Furniture & Counter Slabs, Etc., Etc.

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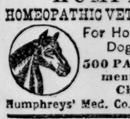

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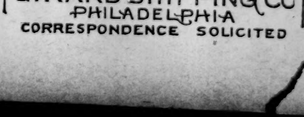

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FRUIT AND VEGETABLE **CRATE**

It is used by grocerymen in displaying and delivering goods, by farmers to gather and store fruit and vegetables, and market gardeners to transport products to market.

AS A BERRY CRATE

It is made in two sizes to hold twenty-four and thirty-six quart baskets respectively, with hinged cover and racks to keep the baskets separated, and being open allows free circulation of air, so fruit is less liable to decay.

Made of best material, are light, durable, and superior to baskets, or any other crate made.

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THE PUREST NATURAL WATER.

Prescribed by the most eminent Physicians of Europe and America as a remedy for Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, Gout and Dyspepsia, and as a

PREVENTIVE OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

For sale by all first-class Grocers and Druggists.

Still water in Barrels and Demijohns, water charged with Natural Carbonic Gas in bottles, put up only at the Springs.

THE UNDERWOOD CO., Falmouth Foreside, Maine.

THOUSANDS OF THE BEST

$38 GOLD WATCH

EVER MADE ARE SELLING IN OUR

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THIS IS THE BEST, CHEAPEST, MOST CONVENIENT

And only co-operative System of selling watches. The watches are American Lever 18size Windors, containing every essential to accuracy and durability, and have, in addition, numerous patented improvements found in no other watch. They are absolutely the only Dust and Dampproof Movements made in the World, and are jeweled throughout with GENUINE RUBIES. The Patent Stem Wind and Set is the strongest and simplest made. They are fully equal for appearance, accuracy, durability and service, to any $75 Watch.

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Gents' clothing cleaned, dyed and repaired. Ladies' dresses, shawls, etc., cleaned or dyed equal to new. Can't rub off. Branch office, 235 High street, Portsmouth, Va.

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NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE

THE LADIES' FAVORITE.

NEVER OUT OF ORDER.

If you desire to purchase a sewing machine, ask our agent at your place for terms and prices. If you cannot find our agent, write direct to nearest address to you below named.

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO. ORANGE, MASS.

CHICAGO, ILL. — 28 UNION SQUARE, N.Y. — DALLAS, TEX.

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HIGH GRADE, LOW PRICES.

WE MANUFACTURE

HEARSES, CARRIAGES, PHAETONS AND BUGGIES.

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SPECIAL Inducements to large Buyers.

SAYERS & SCOVILL,

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ADVERTISERS will find it to their interest to address the undersigned, who controls all the desirable advertising space in Chicago, and can place their favors in any of the 25 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of **LORD & THOMAS.**

WE SELL

The Cheapest.

We have now received our new line of Summer and Spring Goods, and we have some of the handsomest ever brought to this market which I bought right low down to be sold at the lowest possible prices, so we can suit all classes of people. Our line of Men's and Boy's Clothing was never so large as this season. We can furnish Clothing to fit any size, from a child 4 years old to a man wearing 42, and all sizes between. So call and look at the

Great Bargains

we are offering on all classes of clothing. Our line is so complete that we can now sell Men's suits as low as $3.25 to the finest qualities. We have a line of Children's Jersey Suits that we are selling lots of; they are for boys from 4 to 11 years old. These little suits are actually all wool and of the best quality of Jersey cloth, ranging in prices as to qualities from $3.25 to $5 a suit—just such a one as your little boy would like, and they fit to perfection. Our line of Clothing is the largest in the city, and we can sell them cheaper than ever before.

Please call and look at our immense stock of Ladies' Dress Goods. We have the nicest goods which we are selling at the

Lowest Prices

in the city, embracing almost all kinds and qualities—

FRENCH TRICOTS; FRENCH FLANNELS; DELAY PLAIDS; BATTUS CLOTH; HENRIETTA CLOTH; CANVAS CLOTH; CASHMERES, in all shades; ALAPACHAS; POPLINS; LAWNS; PIQUES; INDIA LINENS; CHECK NAINSOOKS, NUNS VEILING, ALBERTOSSES, CHECK MUSLINS, SATINS, ETC.

We are offering some of the best bargains of the season on satins, having three different qualities which we are offering at the very lowest prices. We have all shades and colors, and if you desire a nice, good, stylish dress at a very low price, do not fail to fail to call when in the city and I will guarantee to show you some of the nicest goods in town, at the very lowest prices. As our goods are now in the store, and we have the

Largest Stock

ever offered in Elizabeth City. Our line of Trimmingt for Ladies Dress Gdods is much larger than ever before. We can suit any color. We have a very large line of Mohair Sarah Silks, Gimps, Velvets, Pushes, Cords, Braided Suits, etc., that we are determining to sell right down to the very lowest prices, so that all classes of our customers can have a good chance to buy the very

Best Goods

in the city the very lowest price.

Our line of men's and boy's Hats is now complete, and we are just unrafling our lots of them at the very low figures we are putting them at. We can furnish any size and any quality of straw or wool hats lower than the lowest. They are the best

To be Found

in the city. We can guarantee if you are in need of a nice or a cheap hat, all you will have to do is to call on us and get satisfied both in quality and price

At

our Store can always be found the largest and the best selected stock of Shoes shown anywhere in the city. We are Agents for W. L. Douglas's celebrated $2.50 and $3.00 Shoes for men, and with every pair there is a guarantee that they are all leather and the bottom put on free from tacks. Each pair of these shoes will outlast any other make that you will have to pay $5 for.

We are also Agents for Reed's Hand Sewed Ladies' Shoes, which are the best made; and we carry in stock many different kinds of shoes and can sell you shoes from 50c to any price you with. Remember the place.

L. WESEL,

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St.,

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1888

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. George Baker, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

☞ Act square.

☞ Respect the truth.

☞ Keep an eye on the demagogue.

☞ Be not deceived by chronic office-seekers.

☞ General good stands of corn and cotton are reported.

☞ Our truckers have shipped a large quantity of peas the past week.

☞ This has been the coldest May we have experienced for many years.

☞ Mr. James E. Nichols and Mrs Susan DeLon, both of Salem, were married last week, J. M. Weeks esq, officiating.

☞ The next session of the State Medical Society will be held at Elizabeth City on the third Thursday in April 1889.

☞ The editor of the CAROLINIAN left yesterday morning to attend the Republican State Convention which meets at Raleigh to-day.

☞ The Railroad Company have commenced work on extending and enlarging their wharf to meet the needs of their increasing business here.

☞ From the tenor of an article in the last issue of the Greenville *Reflector* there appears to be a doubt about Major Latham's withdrawal from the Congressional contest.

☞ The Georgia Home Insurance Company, through their Agent M. B. Culpepper, has paid the $600 insurance on the Baptist Parsonage burned in March.

☞ We call special attention to the advertisement of A. & J. Robbins, Fruit and Produce Dealers, Philadelphia. It has an established reputation of being a reliable house. Mr J. A Harrold, of this place, is their Agent. He will spare no effort to give full satisfaction. See him

☞ The Democratic Executive Committee of this Congressional District will meet at the Albemarle House, in Elizabeth City, on the 11th day of June to decide upon the time and place of holding their nominating Convention.

☞ The CAROLINIAN school feels that too many of the inhabitants of Elizabeth City have too little of what may be called "pride of place." Where there is nothing to predicate it on there might be excuse, but when the great possibilities of our town and the rich girts that Nature has bestowed on our locality—geographical position, climate, soil and many other things essential to prosperity—are taken into consideration, there is found but we really have much of which we may boast and feel proud in. That every owner of his home loves it and feels an attachment for the town is doubtless true, but could this affection be so intensified as to formulate a resolution to make both home and town still more worthy of their love, public improvements would be inaugurated and our City would be made not only the handsomest out one of the most prosperous in the State.

☞ The editor of the CAROLINIAN is asked: "Why is it there is such a general depression in all branches of industry?" The answer is, not so much on account of what the National Government, with all its perversity, has done to impair the business of the country, but it is the dread of what *it is the evening to do.* Men are afraid to venture their money in any enterprise so long as the Administration and a great National party are exerting every means in their power to break up the settled policy of this Government, destroy practical industries, paralyze enterprise, and bring labor, manufacturing and farming on a par with any and all the nations of Europe. Men are going to wait and see if crude and weak reformers are to be able to deceive the people to make the trade of the world free and equal, labor equal, and pay equal. This is what they demand. And capital and enterprise are waiting the result. It is a strange state of affairs. Money is abundant and idle. It is sound and reliable. But the owners of it are frightened. Instead of instead of investing it in active industries, they are seeking real estate mortgages and other securities. And depend upon it, this feverish and uncertain condition of affairs will continue until it is re-established again by decisive action. Until then business must languish, and the venturer into the old fields of enterprise may expect to have his fingers pinched.

☞ Corn was 71 cents at Norfolk yesterday.

☞ Mr. W. A. Only, a worthy young man of Oriskо, died on the 15th.

☞ The nearer the market can be brought to the place of manufacture the better.

☞ Some people are in the habit of borrowing trouble and paying a high rate of interest for it.

☞ Is yours the best farm in your neighborhood? Not the largest, but the best? If not, why not?

—Children's all wool Jerseys now reduced from $1 to 25c, to close out, at Fowler & Co's. Are perfect, and will be sent by mail on receipt of 25c and postage.

☞ It is said of politicians who are "on the fence" that they keep themselves well posted.

—Linen Dusters reduced at Fowler & Co's from $1.25 to 75c, and $1.75 down to $1 00, to close out. These goods are first-class. Let those who can't see them send by mail; money returned if not satisfactory.

☞ No class of people have more interest in protection than the American farmer. A good home market is his crowning success.

—Thompson's Brick stands the test. They are good and well burned. All who buy once buy again. They took the first premium at the late Fair All orders will be promptly filled. Address Thompsom & Son, Eliz City.

☞ Learn to save. Avoid debt. If your income is small, adapt your expenses accordingly, eating simpler food and wearing plainer clothes rather than contract debts to live on.

—Large oaks from little acorns and large bank accounts from little savings. Begin to save *now* by trading with Robinson & Co., for they will not be undersold until people learn to open oysters with rolling pins.

☞ When a man knows how to do a thing in the line of useful work, and has skill obtained by practice, he can have pleasure in it, even though it requires exertion. The fact is, he enjoys the triumph of his own skill, and properly, too, for that is part of his reward.

☞ Birds sometimes do much damage to the farmer, yet they are his friends. They are the natural enemies of insects and by feeding upon those injurious to field and garden become the farmer's protector. Do not begrudge them the small amount of fruit they destroy. They will amply repay you.

☞ To "Inquirer:" Nearly all the States now vote for their State officers and Congressmen simultaneously with the election of President, the exceptions being Oregon, which elects a Legislature and Congressmen on June 4; Maine, which elects State officers, Legislature and Congressmen on June 10, and Vermont which has its State election on September 4.

☞ To the inquiries of "Student" we reply: The Democratic National Convention at St. Louis will be made up of two delegates from each Congressional district and four at large from each State—total, 802. The Republican Convention will nominate by a majority, but for years the two-thirds rule has been followed by Democratic Conventions. Hence it will require 535 votes to nominate at St Louis.

☞ Our correspondent "A. T. F." is entirely mistaken. The Protective Tariff is *not* "a war measure." It was *not* "passed during the war to raise the means of its prosecution." The Morrill Tariff law was enacted before the war and was signed by James Buchanan but a few days before his term. It was passed to repair and replenish the depleted Treasury caused by the tariff reduction of 1857. The National Treasury was bankrupted by the reduction of the tariff of 1833, the same in 1844, and in 1857. And the same result will follow when the suicidal experiment is tried again.

LOCAL MENTION.

Strawberries plentiful, some of them very fine, and prices not unreasonable.—Several more new buildings going up.—The price of corn is still advancing. It is 65 cents in this market now.—Lieut. Chaytor is having the "Alert" thoroughly gone over. She will harbor at Nag's Head during the summer.—Mr. P S. Shipp has contracted to build a new Methodist Church at Stumpy Point, Dare county.—Miss Mattie Colekin, who was on a visit to Washington, has returned. All the local papers speak of her as "a great favorite" there.—Mrs. F. M. Cook sr., is on a visit to Hagerstown, Md.—How gorgeous the flower yards are looking now.—Hugh Cale was the lay delegate from this place to the General Conference of the A. M E. Zion Church in Newberne.—The Concert and Festival at the Academy last Wednesday night, for the benefit of the new baptist Church, was well attended and patronized. Every one appeared to have a good time. It gave so much satisfaction there is a general desire to have it repeated.—Mrs. H. O. Hill is visiting friends at Norfolk.—It's been cool enough for fires the past few days.—Miss Etta Kook, a charming young lady from Norfolk who has been visiting Miss Ziegler, returned home on Monday.—D S. Kramer has put a very handsome cornice on his new building on East Main street.—W. W. Archibald of Buffalo, N. Y., and Miss May Gibson of Richmond, Va., arrived on the noon Express Saturday, were married by Rev. Mr. Skinner, and left on the afternoon train.—Thompson & Son have received an order for 30,000 brick from Windsor this week.—Mrs. Spruill of Columbia is visiting her daughter Mrs. M. B. Culpepper.

—The celebrated "W. L. Douglas $3 Shoe," also a full line of his other advertised goods may be found at H. Weisel's, Agent, Elizabeth City.

THE DISTRICT.

D. H. Carter, of Fairfield, is cultivating 150 acres of peas this season.

The Enquirer reports a monster wild turkey shot below Edenton last week.

The Roanoke Missionary Baptist Association met yesterday, May 22d, at Christian Home Church, Moyock, Currituck county.

The Chowan Baptist Association met at Warwick Church, Chowan county, yesterday.

At the Republican Convention of Currituck, held on the 18th inst, Dr. P. John was appointed to represent the County in the State Convention.

The Colored State Normal School at Plymouth has been quite successful. The closing exercises take place on May 28-31. Prof. H. C. Crosby, A. M., is Principal.

GATES. At the Republican Convention on the 12th inst, W. W. Speight and Charles W. Green were appointed delegates to the State Convention, and Asbery Reid and C. W. Greene to the District Convention.

The Fisherman and Farmer says that one night last week a party of masked men went to the residence of Mr. James Simons, at Rocky Hock, and took a colored woman, (over whom trouble had recently occurred in the neighborhood,) to parts unknown.

TYRRELL The Republican Convention was held on the 17th. James Dillon and John Richardson were appointed delegates to the State Convention, with E. A. White and A. M. Moore as alternates; to the District Convention, Arthur Spruill and W. E. Shallington as delegates, with T. Brickhouse and J. P. Overman alternates.—Farmers are well up with their crops.—Hussey Bros. have made an assignment to C. E Tatem.—T. A. & D F. Armstrong are making a railroad from their farms and mill to North West Fork.

STATE ITEMS

Statesville will hold a Wheat Fair.

A Commercial College is talked of for Raleigh.

Senator and Mrs. Zeb. B. Vance it is said, will spend the coming summer at Morehead.

Oxford is to have a new hotel to cost about $50,000. It will be opened about November 1st.

Pilot Mountain is now building up. They have a tobacco warehouse and many other new buildings.

It is stated that 275 of Trinity's graduates have become ordained ministers of the gospel, while only 49 have entered the profession of law, and 20 of medicine.

The Executive Committee of the State Press Association meets at Raleigh on the 26th inst, to decide upon the time and place of holding the next Convention.

The Henderson "Gold Leaf" has been boycotted by the "News and Observer." The former happened to differ with the "organ" and it was immediately cut from the exchange list.

The deposits in the smashed State National bank have about reached the conclusion that 50 cents on the dolar will be about the size of their receipts after the adjustment and settlement of accounts.

During the past month over 500 colored people have left the line of the North Carolina railroad from Salisbury to Ashville for California, with prospects of bettering their condition

The death sentence of Daniel Biggs, who was convicted of burglary at the Spring term of New Hanover Court and sentenced to be hanged on the 8th of May 8, has been commuted to imprisonment for life.

Quite a sad and singular coincidence occurred in Windsor last week. John P. Lassow, Mrs Fannie Stitchell and Mrs Mary Jordan, all of the same family and church, died the same day and were buried in the Baptist churchyard.

A Home Reliance.

"Slight colds" lay the foundation for many cases of Consumption and Bronchitis. They should not be neglected for an hour. A remedy that will check them promptly is one that should be kept in a place of honor in every household. Edward L. Wilson, the distinguished traveler and lecturer, 1125 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, Penn., recently wrote to Drs. Starkey & Palen 1529 Arch street, in that city. "Compound Oxygen has made me well but I always keep it in my family. I rely on it in cases of sudden cold for I found it invaluable last winter in New Orleans for such use" Home treatmedts are sent to all parts of the country. More than thirty thousand have found place in as many households. The efficacy of this treatment in curing Consumption, Diphtheria, Asthma, Neuralgia and Rheumatism is fully established. It is recommended by many practitioners. Send for a pamphlet on the subject. It is sent free.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY "COUSIN EVELEEN."

All readers of literature will agree that from Helen of Troy, to our own Lady Washington, women have "worked" and been "useful as well as ornamental" from time immemorial. It would be interesting to trace the growth of ideas by which it became a fetich among ladies old and young that to be idle and ignorant of useful employment was nine tenths of refinement. This idea unhappily has still too many believers. It is an idea which often results in a slavery, well described by Miss Mulock (Mrs. Craik) in which the unhappy husband or son is devoted to unremitting labor for the females of his family (sometimes five or six of them) while they remain in respectable idleness for him to support. The world moves—not always forward, but in this instance of work for women it moves once more on the right path.

A man should indeed support his wife and family—that is enough. Every move which makes it "respectable" for other females relatives to support themselves should be hailed with delight by all lovers of industry and independence. This feeling exist in full force among Southern women. They are often unwilling dependents, though grateful, and perhaps more willing to act the part of Lady Washington in the direction of home industry than to go forth into a world full of repulsion to the gentle natured woman.

These facts being potent, it is a pleasure to announce a new industry, specially adapted to the habits and tastes of women. Mrs J. S. R. Thompson of Spartanburg S. C., has an article in Woman's Work (a Southern magazine published at Athens, Ga.) on Flower-Farming, which seems to be very practical. She says that she wrote on this subject to a Philadelphia paper and has received and answered fifty letters about it. A New York druggest wrote to her to secure the agency of all the Pomades made from her flowers. She continues:

I wrote Colgate & Co about the 'White Locust, and he replied that he thought it would yield a grand perfume. One lady in Harmond, La., is enthusiatic over the work and is busy now putting one acre in violets, another in jasmines, another in roses, I feel much encouraged, and hope we can introduce this industry here.

The article, too long for reproduction, is devoted to giving receipts for the management or culture of flowers, and the correct methods of gathering and preserving the petals in order to keep their fragrance. Is it not a delightful industry? Mrs Thomson proves in her article that it is a very profitable one as well If any interest is felt in this subject, further information will be gladly given. A company in Florida has ordered two hundred acres to be planted with roses. What a rose garden! How fragrant is the thought of gathering the petals "just after the dew has dried". Could any occupation be more charming to a lady? or more congenial to our Boys and Girls?. (They could help, and would look like wood nymphs and elves, while busy as bees they were making money instead of gathering honey.)

Cousin Eveleen offers many thanks to Mrs. M Sanderlin, for delicious treat of strawberries and cake, as agreeable to the palate as Mrs. Sanderlin's lovely bonnets and hats are to the eyes, the perfection of taste. Jennie June has a resume of the work done by the Womens Convention at Washington in Woman's Magazine for May. Mrs. Bateman Superintendent of Sabbath Observer presented a statement to the Legislature asked for before the Senate Committee on Education April 6th the attendance was large, and attention courteous. Senator Blair will now draft and present the bill for the W. C. T. U. Is he not a true Chevalier?

COUSIN EVELEEN.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF May 16.

To Enigma by E. M.—A faithful friend.
To Decapitations by M.—No. 1 F-or. No. 2. G-oat. No. 3. F-eel.

ENIGMA.

Fannie.

I am composed of 18 letters.

My 17 10 11 18 is very sly
My 9 2 5 1 is useful and ornamental.
My 4 3 6 7 8 used in building.
My 12 14 15 9 7 must be backed to be good.
My 15 17 4 5 3 5 (i) 4 13 a lovely flower.
My whole each Christian should try to do.

DECAPITATIONS.

By M.

No. 1 Behead a conversation and leave an article of apparel.
No. 2. Behead a bird hurt and leave an article used by cremationists.
No. 3. Behead a bird and have what pigs delight to do.

CHARADE.

Selected by E. M.

A *total* lady walked *our* one day,
In latest *first* arrayed
And seeing her, I *last* became,
To think of this charade.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powder. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall-street New York.

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NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

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The Accomodation daily, except Sundays, leaves at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning, arrives at 9,15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. S. R. R. Co's steam, boats Plymouth, M. E. Roberts and Ranger, for all points on Roanoak, Scuppernong Little, Cashie and Roanoke Rivers, and Jamesville & Washington, and Albemarle & Raleigh railroads; and with Steamer Keystone-State-weekly for Harrellsville, Winton, Murfreesboro and all landings on the Chowan and Meherin Rivers.

The Steamer Plymouth, plying between Edenton and Williamston, will go to Hamilton on Tuesday and Friday of each week, leaving that place at 6 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday and Saturday.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

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Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

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Norfolk, Va. Feb 14, 1888.

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The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet, and 10½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beam (the dimension called for by the Charter) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent

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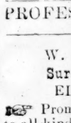
F. M. COOK,



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H. MURPHY

PHOTOGRAPHER

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every time The clothing we sell was not made of pig's wool and caterpiller's eyebrows and sewn together with a red hot needle and burn thread We invite you to examine

THE RAW MATERIAL

and prove it—all wool. Try the seams of our clothing **and if you don't go on a tear** before they go, you may expect to last to a good old age.

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Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets. Mattings, Smyrna Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 2 yards wide.

Clothing Department.

Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Clothing Department, where you can get Men and Boys Clothing at $3 a suit up.

FOWLER & CO. have 1800 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their Dry Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before

FOWLER & CO'S. Shoe Store is over run with Boots, Shoes and Hats, by every one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

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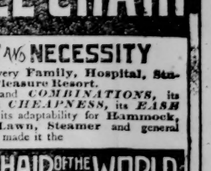

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DISASTROUS FLOODS.

The Raging Mississippi Causing Widespread Destruction.

Several Towns in Peril and 50,000 Acres Laid Waste.

A dispatch from Quincy, Ill., says that the Mississippi River had risen nine inches, and was higher than ever before known, excepting during the great flood of 1851. Rail communication with the West was entirely cut off, the tracks of all the roads on the Missouri side of the river being flooded. Bridges and tracks were held down by trains of flat cars loaded with railroad iron. Nearly every levee in that section is broken, and the loss to farming interests will be enormous.

All the mills and factories along the river front are under water and shut down. Many fishermen's houses and other small buildings were floating down the river, and men were out with boats towing them ashore.

Two more breaks occurred in the Sny levee, and the entire Sny levee district is under water and ruined. Hundreds of families are homeless and were encamped on the high lands with nothing to shelter them from the rain except rudely improvised tents made of quilts and sheets.

There are five bad breaks in Sny levee, and the whole of the Sny bottoms reaching from opposite Louisiana, Mo., to Hannibal, Mo., is inundated. The flood covers an area forty miles long and five miles wide. Every effort has been put forth to protect the property, but without avail, and over one hundred thousand acres of crops will be injured or destroyed. It has been seven years since floods have swept over this fertile region.

The wildest excitement prevailed in Hannibal, Mo., as well as among the few farmers who had stubbornly remained in the bottoms. The 200 men who had been engaged all night in the work of stopping leaks and placing bags of sand on top of the levee to keep the river back attempted to close the breaks, but without success. The more sensible farmers had removed all their live stock to the bluffs, six miles distant, but not a few remained until the moment of the calamity, and consequently they sustained serious losses.

Hogs, cows, and horses could be seen swimming in the flood until they came in contact with some obstacle upon which their bodies would be mangled. The smaller houses in the bottoms are wrecked.

The depth of the water is from one to twenty feet. The tenants say that if the ground gets in favorable condition by the middle of June they can raise late corn. The loss at this writing is incalculable. The damage to railroad property will be great.

From Keokuk, Iowa, word comes that it was thought the worst was over, but a very heavy rain had set in, and as the Des Moines River is rising rapidly, there is no telling what the result will be. The overflow is constantly increasing, covering more land every day, and the water is getting deeper. Vast quantities of water are pouring over the levee about a mile north of Alexandria, which forms a swift current that sweeps through the town and threatens to carry away a number of houses whose foundations have been weakened by the prolonged inundation. Many families have abandoned their homes and sought temporary quarters elsewhere.

Many hundreds of cattle were drowned, so suddenly did the flood come upon the doomed farms and pastures. Many rowboats and flat boats have come to Quincy containing such household effects as the unfortunate inhabitants of the flooded country could hastily get together, farmers with their wives and children finding this the only means of reaching a place of safety. At Carton, Ill., fifteen miles above Quincy, school houses and churches were filled with refugees. A largely-attended meeting was held in Quincy to provide means of relief for the thousands of sufferers along the lowlands.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

DETROIT would like Burdock, of the Bostons.

PHILADELPHIANS are wincing under the fifty-cent tariff.

CINCINNATI draws better than any of the Association clubs.

ST. LOUIS has a wonderful fielder and base runner in McCarthy.

DUNLAP, of the Pittsburg nine, is said to receive $700 for the season.

MORRILL, first baseman of Boston, has made but one error this season.

IN the first twenty games played by the Southern League there were seven blank scores.

YOUNG MYERS, of the Indianapolis team, is doing the heaviest batting of any man in the league.

O'DAY, of Washington, has already twice accomplished the feat of striking out three men in succession.

SECRETARY VILAS is passionately fond of the national game, and he attends all the matches at Washington.

PITCHER CHAMBERLAIN has been signed by Louisville and is to receive $1900 and $10 extra for every game he wins.

FOR being caught napping at second, in one of the recent games at Louisville, Pete Browning was fined five dollars.

AT least eight base runners have stolen home from third base while the catcher stood at the home plate with the ball in his hand.

ANSON, captain of the Chicagos, has one big element of success. He infuses his team with confidence, and they all play ball to win.

MANAGER WRIGHT and the players of the Philadelphia club propose to play a testimonial game for the benefit of Pitcher Ferguson's widow.

IN the second Mansfield-Lima game, Allen had seventeen chances offered him at short field and accepted fifteen of them, which is a wonderful record.

THERE never were so many injuries and accidents on the field as there have been this season. New York is about the only club that has not been crippled in this way.

"THE double umpire system" is only a question of time. Before long a judge of balls and strikes will be behind the pints and a ruler on base decisions will be on the infield.

IN the first ten games Mike Kelly played in this season he made this record: Batting average, .417; total batting average, .755. He made twelve runs, seventeen hits, and stole eleven bases.

THE Detroit Club had to buy off John Deppert, the individual who erected a "wildcat" stand opposite Recreation Park and gave citizens a view of the game for ten cents. It cost the club $300 to settle Deppert.

GEORGE MILLER, of the Pittsburgs, will not be able to play for six weeks or two months. One of his ribs is broken and another fractured. Fred Pfeffer, of Chicago, who unintentionally did the damage, regrets the accident keenly.

A PECULIAR thing happened in Brooklyn's first championship games. Pinckney struck at the first ball pitched, banged it for the first base hit, stole the first base of the season and scored the first run on the first passed ball and fielding error.

PRESIDENT DAY, of the New Yorks, has been receiving an average of thirty letters a day from cranks who make suggestions as to how to place the men on the team and what ought to be done generally. One man particularly, who lenses two grand stand seats by the year, sends in a criticism of each game.

IN the last game of the first series between New York and Indianapolis, at the latter city, eight home runs were made—seven by the New Yorks and one by their opponents. Connor alone made three of them. Three home runs were made by the New Yorks in one inning. The score was eighteen to four in favor of New York.

GAFFNEY, the umpire, and Bushong, the catcher, are probably the only men in the country who wear chest protectors under their shirts. They are small affairs, but an effective and great improvement over the cumbersome big winding that most catchers use, and weary the spectators by putting them on and off during the game.

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost.
Chicago	16	4
Boston	15	7
New York	11	8
Detroit	13	8
Philadelphia	8	11
Pittsburg	8	12
Indianapolis	7	14
Washington	3	17

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION RECORD.

Name of Club.	Won.	Lost.
Cincinnati	18	5
Brooklyn	17	7
St. Louis	14	6
Athletic	10	12
Baltimore	10	11
Louisville	8	16
Cleveland	8	15
Kansas City	4	17

SERGEANT MAJOR CHATELAIN, of the French army, was tried by court martial at Marseilles on a charge of trying to sell a new Lebel rifle and a number of cartridges to the German Government. He was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in the fortress and to forfeiture of his rank and medal.

AN epidemic prevails at Madrid Spain. It is feared that the disease is of a choleraic nature, and its spread is attributed to the extreme heat and the drinking of impure milk.

LATER NEWS.

THE Republicans of Connecticut held their Convention at New Haven and elected an uninstructed delegation to the National Convention.

GEORGE BENSON, the swindler who defrauded the Mexicans by selling them bogus tickets for the Patti concert, has committed suicide in New York, where he was awaiting extradition papers.

THE Ohio Democrats met in convention at Dayton and elected a delegation to the National Convention pledged to support Cleveland. The Mills bill was approved of.

THE Missouri Republican Convention at Sedalia nominated by acclamation Elbert E. Kimball, Commander of the Department of Missouri, Grand Army of the Republic, of Nevada, Mo., for Governor. A resolution was adopted declaring in favor of tariff revision.

A BOILER explosion on a river packet at Blue Creek, Shoals, W. Va., killed the engineer, fireman and pilot.

THE Nevada Republican State Convention demands the restoration of duties on lead, borax, soda, hides, leather and wool. The delegates to Chicago are headed by United States Senators Stewart and Jones.

THE Republicans of Alabama assembled in convention at Montgomery and nominated a State ticket, headed by W. T. Ewing for Governor. Resolutions were adopted condemning the President's message and the Mills bill.

THE Tennessee State Republican Convention met at Nashville and elected an uninstructed delegation to the National Presidential Convention.

THE Democracy of Virginia, in convention assembled, adopted resolutions favoring tariff reform, and elected delegates to the St. Louis Convention who are pledged to support Cleveland for renomination.

IN the Indian Nation Houston Fleetwood, owner of six thousand acres of land, and a leading Indian, was shot and killed by J. M. Trout in a quarrel about a fence. Fleetwood was unarmed.

MARSHAL BOWEN, of Carthage, Ohio, shot and killed C. D. Phillips in the Council Chamber in the presence of the Mayor and the village officers. Bowen had refused to prosecute a man who owed Phillips $10.50.

FIRE in Blackville, S. C., destroyed twenty-four stores and residences. Loss, $55,000.

THE Republican State Convention of Nebraska assembled at Omaha and elected an uninstructed delegation to the National Convention.

DR JAMES ORR, a prominent dentist of Pittsburg, Penn., committed suicide in his office at midnight by inhaling laughing gas through a tube.

JAMES CUSHMAN and Owen Reilly were instantly killed and Superintendent Golden fatally hurt by a fall of coal in a mine near Shamokin, Penn.

AN explosion of gunpowder and dynamite at Stockton, nineteen miles from Trenton, N. J., killed one man and seriously injured six others. The shock was plainly felt thirty-six miles away.

NO mackerel were seen by the crew of the schooner Schuyler Colfax in a cruise from Cape Hatteras to Block Island, and it is believed that the fishery this season is a disastrous failure.

KENTUCKY Democrats held their convention at Lexington and elected a delegation to the St. Louis Convention, headed by Henry Watterson of the *Courier-Journal*, which is pledged to support Cleveland and tariff reform.

THE South Carolina Democracy assembled at Columbia and nominated a State ticket. The platform as adopted declared in favor of the Mills Tariff bill, and the delegation to St. Louis is solid for President Cleveland.

THE Republicans of Maryland held their convention at Easton and elected an uninstructed delegation to the Chicago Convention. The platform denounces President Cleveland's tariff message and the Mills bill.

THE Democratic Convention of Missouri was held at Sedalia. Delegates to the St. Louis Convention were instructed to vote as a unit for Cleveland and for a platform embodying the principles of the tariff reform set forth in his last annual message.

BENJAMIN FESSENDEN, a farmer of Port Penn, Del., was killed and four others were hurt by the explosion of a threshing machine boiler from insufficient water supply.

THE Republican State Convention of Delaware was held at Dover. It was enthusiastic for Blaine, and chose delegates to Chicago who favor him, but are uninstructed.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S administration was indorsed by the California Democratic State Convention, which met at Los Angeles, and the delegates to the National Convention were instructed to vote for his re-nomination. The platform adopted pledges the party to Tariff reform.

SENATOR R. L. GIBSON has been renominated by the Democratic caucus of the Louisiana Legislature at Baton Rouge, thus insuring his election.

EMPEROR FREDERICK'S health had improved to such an extent up to recent date that he was able to take out-door exercise in Berlin.

TROOPS were required to subdue an outbreak in Saitcher, Servia.

FIRST IN THE FIELD.

The Equal Rights Party Nominates Belva Lockwood for President.

The national convention of the Equal Rights Party met in Des Moines, Iowa, Tuesday afternoon. The convention was called to order by Mrs. Nettie Sanford Chapin, of Marshalltown, Chairman of the National Committee. The arrangements had been made so that delegates unable to attend could send their ballots by mail.

The Convention proceeded to count the ballots thus received, with the following result: For President, Belva A. Lockwood, of Washington; for Vice-President, Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia.

They received 310 votes and were declared duly nominated. There were 40 votes scattering for Blaine, Allison, General Clinton B. Fish, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and others. The Convention adopted a platform favoring woman suffrage, pensions for all needy soldiers and sailors, protective tariff, with free sugar and lumber, and repeal of tax on whisky and tobacco, and against unrestricted emigration, after which the Convention adjourned sine die.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

LADY MONCKTON is the only English lady of title on the English stage.

HENRY IRVING'S gross takings during his present season will aggregate over $400,000.

SHAKESPEARE'S "Taming of the Shrew" has been converted into a comic opera in Paris.

GRIEG, the Norwegian composer, has made a great hit in London, both as conductor and pianist.

SARAH BERNHARDT, the French actress, has given her pet tiger cat or cat tiger to the Paris Zoological Society.

AN Omaha paper thinks that Charles B. Hanford, of the Booth-Barrett combination, is the coming great actor.

A REPORT comes from San Francisco that Washington Irving Bishop, the mind reader, is in a private insane asylum.

ANNIE OAKLEY, the rifle shot, is going to star next season in a border drama, with a bear fight, chasm leaps and like fixings.

MANAGER M. B. LEAVITT has contracted to take Hermann, the magician, on a tour of sixteen weeks from Omaha to the Pacific coast.

MANAGER H. R. JACOBS, of New York, now controls sixteen theatres, and is equipping six companies for the road for next season.

LONDON is shortly to be treated to Italian opera by marionettes. This show has made a hit at La Scala, Milan, and is to be brought to America.

BOOTH and Barrett's profits have not been less than $900,000 during their late season, of which Mr. Booth receives six-tenths, Mr. Barrett four-tenths.

MARY ANDERSON, the American actress, refuses to be introduced to any one in London until they have first been pronounced upon by Cardinal Manning.

THE Atlanta Constitution calls Jo Emmett, the original "Fritz," an "inter-state inebriate, who has staggered up the ladder of fame and tippled himself into a fortune."

THE PIVOTAL STATE.

Conventions of the Two Leading Parties in New York.

The Delegates-at-Large Selected and Platforms Adopted.

State Conventions for the selection of Delegates-at-Large to the National Conventions have been held in New York by the two leading parties—the Democrats in New York City on Tuesday, and the Republicans at Buffalo on Wednesday. We give below a summary of the proceedings of both Conventions in chronological order.

The Democratic Convention.

The New York Democratic Convention for the nomination of delegates to the National Convention was held in the Academy of Music, New York City, and was fully attended by delegates from every section of the State. Chairman Edward Murphy, Jr., of the State Committee, called the convention to order, and Frederic R. Coudert, of New York City, was made Temporary Chairman.

The Delegates-at-Large elected to the National Convention at St. Louis are: Roswell P. Flower and Edward Cooper, of New York; Alfred C. Chapin, of Brooklyn, and George Raines, of Rochester. The platform adopted is as follows:

"The representatives of the Democratic party in the State of New York assembled for the purpose of selecting delegates who shall make known the Democratic sentiments of the State at the approaching National Convention of the party, direct thoughtful attention to the fact that all the pledges and assurances made at the Democratic Convention of 1884 have been fully kept and realized. The allegiance and adherence of the State Democracy to the principles announced by the Convention of 1887 are hereby again declared, with an explicit approval of the doctrines affirmed in the last annual message of the President to the Congress, that unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation; that taxation for the mere purpose of unfairly benefiting the few at the expense of the many is a perversion of the national power; that the correction of the evils resulting from such a system will best serve the healthful condition of American industry and enterprise and promote the public welfare; that a large surplus in the National Treasury drawn by victous taxation from the channels of trade is a dangerous and indefensible abuse, and that in reducing taxation the interest of American labor should be carefully regarded.

"The Democracy of the State is justly proud of the fact that one of its members was selected to carry to a successful issue in the last National campaign the contest for the supremacy of the principles of popular government and for the defeat and destruction of the false theories and corrupt practices which threatened the happiness and welfare of the American people. His wise guidance and administration of public affairs as Chief Executive of the nation has exhibited to the Democracy of the land and to all our citizens the value and the beneficent results of a faithful discharge of public duty. During his incumbency our system of government has been restored to the honest simplicity impressed upon it by its founders. Integrity and ability have been substituted for artifice and incapacity in public places, the civil service has been purified, elevated and improved, economies have been inaugurated, needless offices have been abolished and business methods have been introduced in the management of Government affairs, millions of acres of the public domain have been wrested from the grasp of foreign and domestic speculators and restored to settlers seeking homes. The waste and corrupt misuse of funds appropriated for the rebuilding of our navy have been exposed and corrected, and the scandals arising therefrom no longer offend the moral sense of the people. Thousands of the names of deserving Union veterans have been added to the pension rolls, the right of every citizen has been maintained at home and abroad, sectional hate has been discouraged and friendly relations among all our people have been promoted.

"In the light of such achievements, recognition of faithful public service, to the end that reforms already inaugurated may be fully completed, and in strict obedience to the mandate of the Democratic and independent voters of the State, the delegates selected by this Convention are instructed to present to the National Democratic Convention the name of Grover Cleveland as their candidate for President of the United States, and said delegates are further instructed to act as a unit in all matters intrusted to their charge, said action to be determined by the vote of a majority of delegates."

Resolutions were also adopted denouncing "Trusts" and the "so-called Saxton Electoral Reform bill passed by the Legislature," and approving "the eminently wise, conservative and honorable administration of Governor Hill."

Oswald Ottendorfer and Wilson S. Bissell, President Cleveland's law partner, headed the list of Presidential Electors as Electors-at-Large.

The Republican Convention.

The Republican Convention for the selection of Delegates-at-Large to the National Convention opened in Music Hall, Buffalo, with a large attendance, every district being represented. J. N. Knapp, Chairman of the State Committee, called the convention to order. Charles E. Fitch, of Monroe, was made Temporary Chairman.

A Committee on Organization was appointed by the Chair and the meeting adjourned to await its action. At five P. M. the Convention reassembled and it was announced that ex-Senator Edmund L. Pitts, of Medina, had been selected as Permanent Chairman. Mr. Pitts was conducted to the Chair, and he announced that the election of Delegates-at-Large was the next thing in order. A ballot was then taken, and Senator Frank Hiscock, ex-Senator Warner Miller, Chauncey M. Depew, and ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, were unanimously selected as Delegates-at-Large to the Republican National Convention. These delegates go to Chicago uninstructed for any candidate for the Presidency. The alternates to the delegates-at-large chosen were ex-Senator James Arkell, David A. Baldwin, Senator John Raines and ex-Senator Daniel H. McMillan.

Mr. Bliss, from the Committee on Resolutions, then read to the convention the following platform, and the document was adopted unanimously by the Convention:

"The Republicans of New York in convention assembled, certain that the National convention at Chicago will present candidates for President and Vice-President whose devotion to American ideas and to the protection of labor, agriculture and manufactures will command the approval of the people, pledge to the Republican standard bearers in the National contest their united and zealous support, and enter upon the canvass confident of victory.

"*Resolved*, That all questions relating to the policy of the Republican party as to the National and State policy be referred to the Republican National and State conventions respectively to be held during the present year.

"*Resolved*, That we approve the action of the Republican members of Congress in opposing the Mills tariff bill so called, and urge them to persevere in defeating every device intended to place upon the statute book the free trade theories of Mr. Cleveland's annual message."

The following tribute to the memory of the late Roscoe Conkling was also passed by a rising vote:

"*Whereas*, by the death of Roscoe Conkling the Republican party has lost one of its most brilliant and intrepid leaders, the State one of its most gifted sons, the nation one of its most distinguished citizens and the cause of human right one of its most eminent defenders; therefore

"*Resolved*, We deeply deplore his untimely death, and his deeds and memory are a priceless legacy, and will ever be an inspiration to the statesman and patriot.

A TOWN WRECKED.

Havoc Caused in a Town in Colorado by Giant Powder.

A collision between four cars and a caboose of a freight train, and a passenger train on the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Road at Fountain, Col., caused a terrific explosion of a can of giant powder at 3:20 o'clock this morning. The explosion killed three persons instantly, mortally injured three more, and almost destroyed the entire town. It tore a hole ten feet deep and thirty by sixty feet in area in the earth, threw iron rails three hundred yards, scattered debris for half a mile, and demolished or damaged every structure in the place. The report was heard for 20 miles and awakened nearly every person in Colorado Springs. Its fearful effect can only be imagined and not described with any approach to the true horror of the situation, which was heightened by the burning of a car of naphtha and the flames which issued from a half dozen burning cars and the whole station buildings. The killed were: C. F. Smith, lumber dealer of Fountain, formerly of Keokuk, Iowa. He leaves a family. William Whitman, disabled railroad brakeman, of Greenland, Col.; Mrs. F. P. Wilrig, of Fountain, a milliner.

Those who are mortally wounded are: Lawrence Weibert, carpenter, of Fountain; H. W. Hutchins, merchant, of Fountain.

ALFRED BARNES died in Mexico, Mo., recently, at the age of ninety-eight years. He had been a Mason for seventy-five years, and was said to be the oldest member of the order in the world.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

SIXTEEN persons were hurt in a collision between two trains on the Erie railroad, near Jersey City, N. J.

LITTLEWOOD, the English pedestrian, won the six days' go-as-you-please walking match in Madison Square Garden, New York, his his score being 611 miles; Guerrero 590, Herty 573, Noremac 533, and Golden 530.

HENRY DISSTON'S extensive saw works at Philadelphia have been destroyed by fire, causing a loss of $300,000. About 1800 workmen are affected.

THOMAS KEHOE and Minor McNamara, of Greenbush, N. Y., were fatally injured by their horse backing with them over a thirty-five foot embankment.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has written Colonel R. H. Thomas, Secretary of the Pennsylvania State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, that he will visit the Inter-State Exposition at Williams Grove, Penn., in August.

THE New York State Democratic Convention met at New York city and elected delegates to the National Presidential Convention who are instructed to support Cleveland for re-nomination. Roswell P. Flower and Edward Cooper, of New York; Alfred C. Chapin, of Brooklyn, and George Raines, of Rochester, were elected delegates-at-large. The platform calls for tariff reform.

LINDLEY T. BROWN, an old farmer, was gored to death by a bull at Gap Station, Penn.

MRS. PHŒBE TRAVIS, the well-known centenarian, the oldest living person in New York, who was born in Putnam county Christmas Day, 1783, and married in 1800, died a few days ago at Cameron, N. Y.

South and West.

A HOSPITAL for the treatment of hydrophobia after the Pasteur method is about to be established in San Antonio Texas.

MRS. ROBERT MULLIGAN, of Wheeling, W. Va., gave birth to her twenty-fifth child a few days ago.

A CROWD of about one hundred men hanged a colored farm hand near Bowling Green, Ky. A farmer has had about twenty horses poisoned during the past year, and the colored man was supposed to be the guilty party.

AT Vandalia, Ill., Henry Miller murdered L. C. Kinsey and killed his horse. Then he shot at William Aderholt, killing him instantly. Miller after that went to his own house, set it on fire, and shot himself. He had been beaten in a suit against Aderholt in which Kinsey was a witness.

GREAT damage has been done by freshets along the courses of the Mississippi and Red Rivers in Iowa, Missouri, Illinois and Arkansas.

MRS. IDA JORDON, wife of a wealthy grain dealer at Indianapolis, Ind., administered a fatal dose of poison to her four-year-old child, and then cut her own throat with a razor.

J. LUSKE & CO., of San Francisco, Cal., operating the largest establishment for canning fruits and vegetables in the world, have made an assignment, with liabilities estimated to be $200,000.

ZEPH DAVIS has been hanged at Chicago for murdering a little child with a hatchet. He was the first colored man ever executed in Illinois.

FRANK MAY was caught by a saw at Fort Republic, Va., and his body cut in two.

THE entire business portion of Goldendale, Washington Territory, has been swept away by fire. The town had no fire department with which to fight the flames. The total loss will reach $175,000.

GOVERNOR TAYLOR has been nominated by the Democrats of Tennessee for re-election.

ACTING SECRETARY OF STATE RIVES has received a cable message from Consul Lewis at Tangier, saying that all the questions of disagreement between Morocco and the United States had been settled, and that he had gained all the points contended for.

Washington.

THE President has approved the joint resolution accepting the invitation of the French Republic to take part in an International Exposition to be held in Paris in 1889.

THE House has adopted a resolution to meet hereafter at 11 A. M., and to adjourn at 5 o'clock.

THE House Committee on Postoffices and Post-roads has ordered a favorable report on Chairman Blount's bill to provide a general law for the erection of postoffice buildings. The Postmaster General is authorized to construct postoffice buildings at any place at which the gross postal receipts for two years or more shall have exceeded $3000 in each year.

THE joint resolution appropriating $30,000 for representing the United States at the Brussels International Exposition has been signed by the President.

JOHN BIGELOW, of New York, has accepted the appointment as United States Commissioner at the Brussels Exposition.

Foreign.

JOHN DILLON, the Irish Home Rule leader, has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment without hard labor for inciting tenants to resist the landlords.

RECENT cablegrams from Berlin state that the German Emperor's condition is somewhat improved.

A STEAMER was sunk in the Seine, near Paris, and fourteen lives were lost.

A CRAZY cavalry officer, named Timofief, made an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate the Czar of Russia.

ALL the Australian colonies have agreed to hold a conference on the subject of prohibiting Chinese emigration after the plan of the United States.

THE Russian Count Strogonoff and his sister, Princess Tscherbaotoff, with an escort of 150 men, have been captured in Asia Minor by a tribe of Kurd nomads, who demand an immense ransom before releasing them.

A VOLCANIC eruption and a waterspout have occurred in New Pomerania, New Guinea, doing immense damage. Many natives and three Germans were killed.

ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM HEWETT, of the British Navy, Commander of the Channel Fleet, died at Portsmouth, England.

MAJ. F. STUART, the American Consul at New Britain, has been wantonly murdered. The natives of the island had been fighting and they asked the Consul to arbitrate. He attempted to do so, when he was attacked by one party and had a narrow escape, retreating through the bush. The natives kept after him and finally killed him.

NEW SOUTH WALES has determined not to admit any more Chinese laborers to the colony unless they come provided with naturalization papers.

THE British government proposes to expend an amount equal to about $17,250,000 in defense works for the Australian colonies, for Malta, Gibraltar and numerous coaling stations.

A HEAVY freight, running at full speed, plunged into a crowded passenger train at St. Petersburg, Russia, causing a great loss of life. Eleven bodies were taken from the ruins and thirty persons were injured fatally.

THE MARKETS.

	NEW YORK.		
Beef, City Dressed	7	@	8½
Calves, common to prime	5½	@	6½
Sheep	6½	@	6¾
Lambs	5¾	@	7
Hogs—Live	—	@	6
Dressed	7¼	@	7¾
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	4 80	@	4 90
West. good to choice	4 95	@	5 10
Wheat—No. 2 Red	99	@	99½
Rye—State	56	@	58
Barley—State	82	@	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	66½	@	66¾
Oats—White State	44½	@	46
Mixed Western	37	@	39½
Hay—Choice Timothy	95	@	1 00
Straw—Long Rye	—	@	1 00
Lard—City Steam	8 25	@	8 35
Butter—State Creamery	23	@	25
Dairy	19	@	22
West. Im. Creamery	21	@	23
Factory	17	@	22
Cheese—State Factory	9½	@	9¾
Skims	3	@	8
Western	11¾	@	12
Eggs—State and Penn	14¼	@	14½
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	4 35	@	4 85
Sheep—Good to Choice	5 00	@	6 00
Lambs—Western	—	@	7 00
Hogs—Good to Choice	5 55	@	5 90
Flour—Family	4 00	@	4 50
Wheat—No. 1	96	@	96½
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	57	@	57½
Oats—No. 2, Mixed	30	@	38¾
Barley—State	88	@	91
BOSTON.			
Beef—Good to choice	7½	@	8
Hogs—Live	5¾	@	6
Northern Dressed	6¾	@	7
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	14 75	@	16 75
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	4 90	@	5 35
Corn—High Mixed	45½	@	46
Oats—Extra White	46½	@	47½
Rye—State	60	@	65¾
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET			
Beef—Dressed weight	6½	@	7¾
Sheep—Live weight	6	@	6¾
Lambs	6½	@	8
Hogs—Northern	7	@	7¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. extra family	3 00	@	3 25
Wheat—No. 2, Red	98	@	99
Corn—No. 2, Yellow	72	@	73
Oats—Mixed	—	@	39
Rye—No. 2	—	@	72½
Butter—Creamery Extra	—	@	27
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	9¾	@	10¾

Odd Names.

There are many English names remarkable for their oddity. Many of them it would be hard to classify, or to form any idea of their origin. Many years ago the following list was taken from a news paper giving an account of a political meeting in a suburb of Philadelphia. Most of them would seem like fictitious names made up for some humorous story:

Adam Dialogue, Jacob Juvenal, Jacob Hollowbush, David Barndollar, John Hoggerbetz, Anthony Able, George Limeburner, Peter Fetters, John Perkenpine, Peter Linensheets, John Dickensheets, Barzellai Flick, Frederick Everback, Nelson Swallow, Solomon Sell, George Crock, Jacob Lightcap, John Winpenny, John Rodenpillar, Samuel V. Rex, Jacob Sauserman, Richard Slaughter, Samuel Haycock.

The following is a miscellaneous selection: Preserved Fish, Christian Grumbling, Sylvanus Shufflebottom, William Sheepshanks. It is told of the two gentlemen wearing the last two names, happening to meet in a common friend's house, who introduced them to each other saying: "Mr. Sheepshanks, Mr. Shufflebottom—Mr. Shufflebottom, Mr. Sheepshanks," each seemed to notice the oddity of the other's name, and thought that their friend was jesting, and one of them curtly asked: "Do you intend to insult us?"

In Philadelphia, fifty years ago, there were two distinguished physicians, with the characteristic names Physic and Hartshorne, and later, a dentist by the name Toothaker. Among the California teachers there was one by the name Rattan, a name not as properly appreciated now as it would have been fifty or sixty years ago, when the rattan was the schoolmaster's scentre, and the boys got a rattaning for mischief or negligence.

Not many years ago there were in Boston, New York and Philadelphia four eminent Unitarian clergymen, by the names Bellows, Furness, Sparks and Burnap. These fiery and suggestive names, were, in this case, very inappropriate, as none of them were believers in Gehenna, and all of them with characters the opposite of their names.

Not long ago there was a sign in St. Louis bearing the inscription: "Swindler, Dealer in Real Estate," a name which might have deterred a superstitious person from investing his money with one whose character might accord with his name.—*Chicago Current.*

Garnet in Alaska.

The extensive garnet ledges at Fort Wrangell are an inexhaustible source of beautiful and ornamental curiosities. The cropping of the ledge is about ten feet wide, standing perpendicularly and running northeast and southwest several miles in length; the depth of it no man has ever found out. The rock is of a mica slate formation, and contains from two to four dozen garnets to the cubic foot. The gems are regular polygons, beautiful in color, and when fresh from the mines have a dashing and brillant lustre; but when exposed for a time they become dull and opaque. The crystal varies in dimensions from the size of a pea to that of a hen's egg, and to the novice are quite fascinating and have the appearance of much value for ornamental and other purposes. The lapidaries, however, have failed to utilize them for any purpose whatever, except as a curio and to demonstrate the certainty of the unerring law of Nature which governs every phenomenon. Every plain of the polygon is of the same form; every angle of the same degree, and every gem is the equal and like of its fellow. The mining and shipment of this rock has become quite a business. It is worth $20 per ton on the wharf at Fort Wrangell, and is shipped to all parts of the country to fill the cabinets of the wealthy, and the collections in public institutions.—*Detroit Free Press.*

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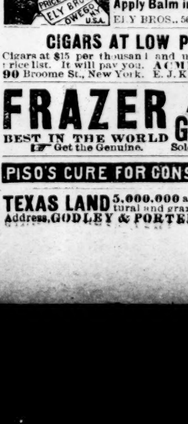

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